

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The Mining Journal is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2545.—Vol. LIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE. BY POST, 4s. PER ANNUM.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

Business transacted in all descriptions of MINING Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railways, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.
Business negotiated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market value.

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON—SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.
TELEPHONE NUMBER 1007.

FOR SALE, SHARES in the following MINING COMPANIES:—

Asia Minor.	Grogwinion.	Pestrona.
Almaden, fully paid.	Guinea Coast Gold.	Rio Tinto.
ditto, 17s. 6d. paid.	Great Laxey.	Ruby.
Almaden.	Gunnislake (Clitters).	Rhodes Reef.
Bedford United.	Hoover Hill.	Richmond.
Bratsberg.	Home Mines Trust.	Roman Gravel.
Cankim Bamoo.	Indian Consolidated.	South Caradon.
Carn Camborne.	Indian Glenrock.	South Condurow.
Callao Bis.	Javali.	South Darren.
Chile Gold.	Kapanga.	South East Wynand.
Colombian Hydraulic.	Killifreth.	South Devon United.
Consolidated.	La Plata (New).	South Penstruthal.
California.	Last Chance.	Tambacherry.
Colorado.	Leadhill.	Tankerville Gt. Con.
Canada Copper.	Lisbon-Berlyn.	Tollima A.
Chontales.	Marke Valley.	ditto B.
Cor. South Australian.	Michipicoten.	Trevaunance.
Copper.	Mona.	United Mexican.
Denver.	Mounts Bay.	Victoria Gold.
Devala Moyer.	Mysore Gold.	Van.
Devon Consols.	New Caradon.	Wheal Agar.
Devon Friendship.	New Callao.	Wheal Basset.
Devon United.	New Emma.	West Callao.
Dolcoath.	New Quebrada.	West Phoenix.
Don Pedro.	North Blue Hills.	West Caradon.
Drakewalls.	New Kitty.	West Oreb.
Duchy Peru.	Nouveau Monde.	West Polbreen.
East Blue Hills.	North Penstruthal.	West Kitty.
Eberhardt.	New West Caradon.	West Poldice.
East Caradon.	Old Shepherds.	Wheal Coates.
East Lovell.	Organos.	Wheal Oreb.
East Wheal Rose.	Orita.	Wheal Jane.
Flagstaff.	Potosi (Old).	Wheal Kitty.
Frongoch.	Port Phillip.	Wheal Silver & Lan-
Frontino.	Parys Copper.	teglis.
Goginan.	Phoenix United.	Wynand Perseverance.
Gold Coast.	Panulicillo.	
	Prince of Wales.	

* ANY OF THE ABOVE SHARES WILL BE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

* BUSINESS AT CLOSE PRICES in all Market TIN, COPPER, and LEAD SHARES.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

RAILWAYS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

FOREIGN BONDS—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in ALL marketable INDIAN GOLD SHARES, and in California, Callao "Bis," Gold Coast, Guinea Coast Gold, New Callao, West Callao, Tollima A, La Plata, Rio Tinto, Frontino and Bolivia, Potosi, Chile, Nouveau Monde, Ruby, Richmond, Victoria.

* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT or SOLD—SPECIAL BUSINESS:—Brighton Aquarium, General Credit, Hudson's Bay, Native Guano, Suez Canal, Westminster Aquarium, and Hotel Shares.

Shares sold for forward delivery, ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS, ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES—SPECIAL BUSINESS.—Anglo-American, Hammond, Swan, Brush, Maxim-Weston.

Shares sold for cash, account, or for forward delivery (one, two, or three months) on deposit of 20 per cent.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

TRANSVAAL GOLD FIELDS.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Transvaal Shares, including LISBON-BERLYN, TRANSVAAL, SPITZKOP, SCHWAB'S GULLY.

* SHARES IN THE ABOVE SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description. RAILWAYS, BANKS, FOREIGN and COLONIAL BONDS. TRAMWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, and all the LEADING INVESTMENTS. Accounts opened for the Fortnightly Settlement.

A List of Investments free on application.

Mr. BUMPUS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

200 Almaden.	70 Goginan.	100 Potosi (New).
75 Asia Minor.	100 Gold Coast.	50 Prince of Wales.
50 Bratsberg.	10 Great Laxey.	40 Polbreen.
50 Birdseye Creek.	200 Home Mines Trust.	30 Panulicillo.
150 Chontales.	25 Killifreth.	20 Pen-y-Orsedd.
75 Colombian Hydraulic.	80 Kapanga.	25 Roman Gravel.
100 Chile Gold.	100 Lake Superior.	50 Ruby.
25 Colorado.	40 Leadhill.	40 Richmond.
120 California Gold.	150 La Plata.	100 South Caradon.
50 Copiapo.	50 Lisbon-Berlyn.	50 Trevaunance.
50 Callao Bis.	20 Miners.	10 Tollima A.
2 Dolcoath.	50 Montana.	20 do. B.
20 Devon Consols.	100 Mounts Bay.	50 United Mexican.
100 Duchy Peru.	100 Nouveau Monde.	100 West Caradon.
100 East Wheal Rose.	200 Nouveau Monde.	50 Wheal Coates.
3 East Pool.	80 N. Trumpet Consols.	50 Wheal Godolphin.
150 Eberhardt.	25 New Kitty.	15 Wheal Grenville.
25 Ecton.	50 Organos.	20 West Kitty.
20 Frontino.	100 Orita.	50 Wheal Oreb.
50 Frongoch.	100 Old Shepherds.	100 West Polbreen.

N.B.—Prices of the above on application, or offers may be made. Several lots of shares in this list are for sale considerably under the prices at which they are quoted in Circulars and elsewhere.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

Mr. BUMPUS devotes special attention to these Securities, and is in a position to afford reliable information and advice to intending investors and others.

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, STOCK BROKER,
OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING OFFICES.

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.,
15, AUSTIN FRIARS,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

Messrs. PETER WATSON AND CO.'S
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MONTHLY MINING NEWS
—STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENT NOTES—MINES,
MINERALS, AND METAL MARKETS—SHARE LIST,
No. 865, Vol. XVII., for JUNE month, will shortly be ready,
and will be sent to customers on application.

Annual Subscription..... 5s. | Single Copy..... 6d.

The Title Page and Index to our Sixteenth Volume are now ready, and can be obtained on application.

MR. ALFRED E. COOK,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1853.

Mr. ALFRED E. COOK can SELL the following shares, or portions thereof, at LOWEST CURRENT MARKET QUOTATIONS FREE OF COMMISSION.

50 Almaden Silver.	75 Mounts Bay.	20 South Darren Silver.
20 Bratsberg Copper.	20 New Kitty Tin.	100 South Kitty Tin.
50 Balkis G. Id.	20 New West Caradon	15 Trevaunance.
100 Callao Bis Gold.	60 New Caradon Copper.	100 Tankerville Gt. Con.
80 Colombian Hydraulic	50 New Callao Gold.	60 Trevaunance Copper &
Gold.	150 Nouveau Monde Gold	Tin.
50 Carn Camborne Tin &	100 North Blue Hills.	5 Tollima A.
Copper.	20 Old Shepherds.	20 United Mexican Silver.
50 Chontales Gold.	25 Organos.	50 Victoria Gold.
40 Corporation of South	50 Orita Gold.	10 Western Andes.
Australia Copper.	120 Oscar Gold.	25 West Callao Gold.
50 Cartago Gold.	75 Prince of Wales.	100 West Caradon Copper
100 Devon Friendship.	50 Potosi Gold.	20 West Polbreen Tin.
2 Dolcoath Tin.	75 Port Phillip Gold.	50 West Gonamena Cop.
50 Duchy Peru Silver-Id.	40 Parys Copper.	10 West Kitty Tin.
75 East Rose Lead.	10 Richmond Silver.	50 Wheal Jane Tin.
100 East Blue Hills Tin.	10 Roman Gravel Lead.	50 Wheal Coates.
20 East Lovell Tin.	40 Ruby.	5 Wheal Agar Tin.
20 Ecton Copper.	25 Schwab's Gully Dia-	20 Wheal Oreb Copper
60 Gold Coast.	mond.	20 Wheal Silver and
60 Home Mines Trust.	50 Sortridge Cop. & Tin.	Lanteglos.
50 La Plata Lead.	5 South Frances Tin.	100 West Oreb Copper.
30 Leadhills.	30 South Caradon Copper	15 West Godolphin.
50 Lisbon-Berlyn Gold.	30 South Caradon Copper	

TEN PER CENT. DEPOSIT.—Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the end of June on payment of 10 per cent. deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.

THE CURRENT QUOTATIONS appear in the Leading Article of the MINING JOURNAL; and, in order to save unnecessary correspondence, customers are invited to make offers either to BUY or SELL shares at prices based on those quotations. The lowest prices will, however, be sent on receipt of postage for letter or telegram.

SCHWAB'S GULLY DIAMOND.
OSCAR GOLD.
VICTORIA GOLD.
SOUTH KITTY.

FULL INFORMATION
AND
SPECIAL BUSINESS.

THE INVESTORS' GAZETTE.—New Number now ready. Post free on application.

ALFRED E. COOK, 9, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
(Opposite the Stock Exchange, with which the office is in DIRECT TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)
TELEPHONE NUMBER, 1288.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKBROKER,
2, ORWON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Has Special Business in the following for cash or settlement by arrangement free of commission:—

100 Almaden.	50 East Rose.	20 Panulicillo.
40 Bratsberg.	100 Gold Coast.	80 Potosi (New).
50 Californian.	60 Home Mines.	30 Richmond.
50 Callao Bis.	60 Kapanga.	30 Rio Tinto.
70 Carn Camborne.	50 La Plata.	30 Schwab's Gully.
75 Chile Gold.	50 Lisbon-Berlyn.	45 South Penstruthal.
100 Chontales.	40 Mounts Bay.	20 Tollima A.
50 Colombian.	75 Mounts Bay.	70 Trevaunance.
25 Colorado.	75 New Callao.	50 Transvaal Gold.
80 Cor. So. Austr. Cop.	100 Nouveau Monde.	40 United Mexican.
50 Copiapo.	70 Old Shepherds.	75 Victoria Gold.
50 Devon Friendship.	80 Orita.	60 West Callao.
100 Ecton.	45 Organos.	50 Wheal Castle.

The following SHARES WANTED FOR CASH:—
20 Bratsberg. 100 Home Mines. 30 Orita.
100 Chontales. 50 Old Shepherds. 30 United Mexican.
70 East Wheal Rose. 80 Organos. 60 Victoria Gold.
Railways, Foreign Bonds, Gold and Silver Mines, Miscellaneous Shares, and all Stock Exchange Securities.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE,
contains Highest, Lowest, Latest Prices of all Stocks and Shares, also shows the return per cent. at a glance.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE.
The advice given in their former Circulars has enabled investors to make from 50 to 100 per cent. in a week.

JOHN LENN AND CO.'S CIRCULAR, POST FREE,
contains special information respecting the safest investments obtainable, paying from 5 to 12½ per cent.

JOHN LENN AND CO. (LIMITED), STOCK AND
SHARE DEALERS, 4 AND 5, GROCERS' HALL COURT,
LONDON, E.C.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
30, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.

Selected List of Investments post free on application.
Eighteenth Edition, now ready—"HOW TO INVEST"—post free 12 stamps.

JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
AND MINING SHARE DEALER,
38, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, E.C.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
37, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.

Established Twenty-five Years.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT-STOCK.

POLBERRO, ST. AGNES.

The shares of this mine are in favour, and will advance probably to a very high figure. The mine has been inspected by gentlemen who are well known, and whose opinions are universally respected. Mr. REYNOLDS will be happy to furnish the particulars of their report, and to give to his correspondents any information in his power. The books of the company and all other particulars are open for inspection at the company's offices. The management is the same as that of West Kitty, and the property promises to be of a very high order. Mr. REYNOLDS directs attention to the fact that those who have purchased the shares can already obtain a fair profit. Mr. REYNOLDS further directs attention to the fact of his having been the first to introduce West Kitty, under very similar circumstances to those which now characterize Polberro, St. Agnes, and Mr. REYNOLDS with equal confidence recommends the latter company's shares.

West Kitty, with at present 12s. per share paid, returns 20s. per share per annum as a minimum dividend with every prospect of further increase. When West Kitty shares had only 2s. per share paid they were at a premium of £2 each.

Mr. REYNOLDS refers to his remarks on page 527.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCKBROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
120 Chontales. 70 Great Holway. 90 Old Shepherds.
80 Colombian Hydraulic. 80 Home Mines Trust. 40 Organos.
60 East Blue Hills. 50 Montana. 40 Tollima.
50 East Wheal Rose. 100 Mounts Bay. 80 Transvaal.

SHARES WANTED:—
50 Bratsberg. 40 Home Mines Trust. 60 Plumas Eureka.
50 Chile Gold. 80 Old Shepherds. 80 Trevaunance.
60 East Wheal Rose. 60 Orita. 90 Victoria Gold.

Sellers should state whether for cash or account, and name their price. Fortnightly accounts opened in Home Railways, Foreign Bonds, American and Canadian Railways, on receipt of the usual cover.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS,
MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
3, GREAT ST. HELENS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS,
MINING ENGINEER, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
10, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

MR. HENRY J. TALLENTIRE,
STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in all Home and Foreign Mines at close prices. JUNE CIRCULAR on application, containing valuable information and advice to investors, post free.

SHARES SOLD for forward delivery in one to three months upon usual deposit.

OFFICES:—21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BANKERS: CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

MR. J. GRANT MACLEAN,
SHAREBROKER AND IRONBROKER, STIRLING, N.B.

Refers to his Share Market Report on page 526 of to-day's Journal.

MR. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
LEADENHALL HOUSE, 101, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. J. TAYLOR AND CO.,
MINING ENGINEERS AND INSPECTORS,
(Late of 85, London Wall)

91, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Special attention given to Mines in Mexico and United States of America. Inspections, Reports, and Consultations as to Working Machinery, &c.

Messrs. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 45, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

BANKERS: LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 40, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.

Deals in all descriptions of STOCKS and SHARES at close market prices.

T. LETCHER, JUN., MINE SHAREBROKER, REDRUTH,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS at close prices in all CORNISH MINES.

Advice and information to intending investors.

WEARDALE LEAD MINES.—WANTED SHARES.
Send offers to "Civis," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY.
HEAD OFFICE: CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

LONDON AGENTS: PEARCE, SHARPE, AND CO., 59 and 60, CORNHILL, E.C.

Mines inspected at home or abroad. Miners, Engineers, and Mechanics engaged for service in Foreign Mines. Indents for Machinery and Material received and placed in best markets. Mining Plant and Machinery safeguarded and sold either by Public Auction or Private Contract.

THIS AGENCY DOES NOT UNDERTAKE THE BUYING or SELLING of MINE SHARES.

EAST WHEAL ROSE (LIMITED).

Many investors, from some cause or other, are prejudiced against mining securities. Why, we are sure it would be difficult for them to answer, but we are convinced it arises more from ignorance than from a careful study of the subject.

Mining investments, selected with care and judgment, pay average dividends of from 25 to 30 per cent., while, in point of safety, they will stand the test of comparison with other securities which are generally considered entirely free from risk, but yield at the most a bare 5 per cent.

Many instances can be quoted in which mining shares have risen from 500 to 2000 per cent. The same rise will take place again.

There are many indications that such a movement is about to take place in EAST WHEAL ROSE.

With such an extent of unworked ground as this company possesses, and with such powerful and improved machinery, it is only fair to assume that greater returns and profits will be made, and the capital more than returned in dividends. The sales made by the old company reached 600 tons per month, and three to four times this quantity may be relied on.

Middletown's lode produced about £1,000,000 worth of silver-lead within 13 years of starting, from a less extent of ground than that now being worked by the present company, and runs throughout the south ground for over ½ mile.

If, as is the case in many mines, ½ ton of silver-lead per fathom pays profits, what will be the result from this mine, where some of the lodes yield several tons to the fathom?

Dolcoath Mine is over 400 fathoms deep, and was never so rich as at present. East Wheal Rose has only been worked to the 150 fathom level, and all the ground north and south of this ore spot stands entire, besides several east and west lodes, included in which are Old Shepherds and Innes lodes, forming important junction with Middletown's lode; and as each of these lodes is proved to be rich, it is believed that immense masses of mineral will be found at each of these intersections.

Our own confidential agent reports:—"The new south ground alone will produce sufficient lead to pay large and lasting dividends for many years."

These shares cannot be purchased too soon, as they are daily advancing in price, and are becoming very scarce, and from the present rapid development of the mine, any day may bring news which will cause a startling advance. They are freely dealt in by all brokers.

A complete copy of circular, together with map, sent post free, on application.

ABBOTT, PAGE, AND CO.,
STOCKBROKERS,

42, FOULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

THE
"DIFFERENTIAL"
PUMPING ENGINE

(DAVEY'S PATENT)

FOR
DRAINING MINES, WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS, IRRIGATION,
SUPPLYING DOCKS, PUMPING SEWAGE, and GENERAL
PUMPING PURPOSES.

HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO.,
LEEDS.

HATHORN, DAVEY, AND CO. have Patterns of "Differential" Engines of all sizes, from 5 to 500 horse power, and have facilities for supplying very powerful Engines and Pumps at a short notice.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ECTON COMPANY.

On Saturday last the shareholders met, by invitation of the directors, at the mines, and made a careful and complete inspection of the works and machinery. After the formal starting of the new engines the shareholders proceeded over the property and examined the machinery and the underground workings at the various mines. An informal meeting was then held in the counting-house, over which the Chairman of the company (Mr. JAMES JUDD, C.C.) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the business of the day, said the directors were anxious that the shareholders should acquaint themselves with the progress of the works by personal observation, and also that they should have the opinion of an independent expert upon the future prospects of the mine. To attain the first object they have invited you here, and to attain the second they have asked Mr. John Kitto to make a careful examination of the mines, and his report will shortly be issued to you all. Mr. Kitto is present, and will, perhaps, in general terms, acquaint you with the position he has formed.

Mr. Kitto said: I visited the mines several months ago under very different circumstances from what I visit them now. The Clayton Mine at that time was full of water—in fact, all the mines were full of water. You had no machinery fixed, no appliances of any kind for unwatering them; but since that time efficient machinery has been erected, and the Clayton Mine has been unwatered to the 30 below the adit, and operations have also been commenced at the Water Bank and several other of your mines. You have, as far as I can understand the matter, two principal objects in view—the first being the unwatering of the old mines, and next, the connecting of the other mines with those that have already been productive. I scarcely need refer you to the past history of the mines, as that is just as familiar to you as it is to me. You have been informed, and the information has been obtained from the most reliable sources, that the mines in the past have been abundantly productive and profitable. They have yielded hundreds and thousands of tons of ore, and have paid to the proprietors hundreds of thousands in profits. That, I scarcely need say, is a most satisfactory statement, but I feel sure you do not want to hear anything about the past history of the mines, you want to be told a little more about their future. Their past history, we all admit, has been most satisfactory, and, after twice making a very careful survey of the whole property, I am unable to come to any other conclusion than that their future will be equally as satisfactory as the past has been. The old workings discovered two very rich bunches of ore, and followed them down to a great depth, but it is not at all likely or probable that they have exhausted them, or if the old mines are again unwatered and sinking is resumed, that a very large quantity of ore will not yet be found in those large runs of ore which have only as yet been partially exhausted. You have something further than that, and something that, in my opinion, will result much more favourably than resuming the sinking of the deep mines, and that is to work the other mines surrounding the hill, and more particularly the Bag Mine and the Water Bank Mine. These I hold to be the most promising of any of the shallow mines you have in the property, and as they will be comparatively easy to reach from the adit level, I think that the result will in a comparatively short time be most satisfactory to you all. The indications at the Bag Mine are quite equal to those at the Water Bank Mine, and in the opinion of many experts superior to anything seen in the deep mines at the same depth; for it must be remembered that it was not until they reached the 30 fm. level below the deep adit that these old mines produced very much ore, but they commenced producing ore in large quantities from the 30 fm. level downwards, whilst from the 30 to the 80 fm. levels was about the richest part of the mines, and there is every reason to suppose that in the same metalliferous belt or zone, the other mines will produce ore at about the same level. The beds in many places approach almost horizontally, and, consequently, the ore will rise in all probability to about the same level in the same metalliferous belt. When you bear in mind that the bottom of these two mines to which I have referred—the Bag and Water Bank Mines, is now each 40 fms. above the deep adit level, you cannot reasonably expect any very large quantity of ore from where they now are sunk to; but it is not only possible, but highly probable, that you will find bunches of ore above the dip as they did in the other mines, that will pay well for working, but not to be compared with what you are likely to find below. I should strongly advise that you should get the communication through from your deep adit to these two mines, to which I referred more particularly, as quickly as you possibly can, and the sooner you have a communication with these mines the sooner you will begin to make, in my opinion, very large profits. There is one thing which I would urge upon the directors, and that is the absolute necessity of providing rock-boring machinery. You cannot develop these mines as you should unless you supply the managers with at least one or two sets of rock-boring machinery. You will do more work in one month with them than you can do without them in four, and not only time but money will be saved. You will only have one month's dead charges against the work of several, and that will be a considerable saving. I would urge upon you most strenuously the necessity of instructing the manager to get two of the best sets of rock-boring machinery that can be procured. They will pay for themselves in a very few months. I do not know that it is necessary to say very much more to you, but if I have omitted anything, I shall be glad to answer any questions you may put in the mine, and I am strongly of the opinion that, if the development of the mines is carried out with energy, with efficiency, with dispatch, and with the appliances now at your command (supplemented, as I have said, by rock-boring machinery), you will be amply rewarded, and in a manner similar to the former workers.

The CHAIRMAN: We have now heard from Mr. Kitto the opinion he has to offer, as well as the suggestions he has to make, so as to render our future brighter, if possible, than it otherwise would be. I am sure, as one of the directors, to tell you what has been the result of our business, what we have done with the money entrusted to us as a company, and what are our prospects generally in a monetary way. The first issue of capital was 25,000*l.*, of which 10,500*l.* was paid in shares for the mines, leaving 14,500*l.* for working capital. Of that sum more than 10,000*l.* still remains available. For the sum of about 4000*l.* we have effectually cleared the openings into this great property; we have fenced where fencing has been necessary; we have laid miles of tramway; we have purchased and erected four or five engines and three or four boilers, all of which are paid for. About one-fourth of the water from the Clayton shaft has been pumped in three weeks, and, short as the time has been, it has been much longer in consequence of the necessity of making, as you are aware, everything safe as the progress of the clearing has gone on; and if the success in the future is what it has been in the past, and if there is no more to do with the three-fourths of the great mass of water than we have had already with the one-fourth we have cleared, then in a short time the mine will be dry and we shall be able to persevere with those workings which Mr. Kitto has described. The directors have been anxious to do their work thoroughly, to open up every part of their great property, and not to sink any large proportion of the shareholders' money in one spot, for they believe that the success of the past will be repeated in the future. It is interesting to know that wherever tentative efforts have been made we have found those tentative efforts justified by the result. In one point, and only one, where men have been put on to have them taken off, but I repeat that in all the other points where tentative efforts have been made we have been justified in their continuance. We have now 50 miners employed, and when our preliminary clearing operations are completed, shall put on many more. The directors are, however, anxious to feel their way, and to be justified by the results before the expenditure of much money; and I can assure you, on their behalf, that no efforts will be spared by them to conduct the mine economically, and to avail themselves of the advice and counsel of those who are acquainted with technical matters. This meeting, I am glad to say, is of a very representative character, but there are some 300 shareholders who are not present. The directors of the company were desirous, in consequence of certain representations recently made, of course by people who were entirely disinterested, and who were anxious to see the mine prosper, and were anxious that you were strangers to them, that you should not lose your money. I say the directors were desirous to give a refutation to these statements on the spot. They thought that the best reply was not to enter into a wordy war, but to ask the shareholders to come here and see what we have done. In addition to Mr. Kitto and to Mr. Bowman (the manager), we have also here several shareholders who are thoroughly conversant with mining, and whose acquaintance with it equals ours. We could do no more than invite everybody to come and see for themselves, and we shall be glad to hear the remarks of those who have accepted our invitation in connection with the impressions they have gained during their visit both at surface and underground. They may say something that will not only encourage absent shareholders, but also the directors. I can only again assure you of the thorough earnestness of the directors, who are largely interested in the mines, and I may add that not one of them has made use of his holding for speculative purposes. They have not parted with their shares, and I may say, on their behalf, that they will not do so while we dwell in the region of hope, or until full fruition comes. I think I may also say, for the other directors, that they feel, with me, committed to the company, and that they will loyally continue in the way they have started.

Mr. SMYTHIES: Will the boring machinery be used to continue the adit?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; towards the Bag Mine and the Water Bank Mine, and to sink the shaft from above, so as to make the communication as quickly as possible. The unwatering of the Water Bank Mine is only a question of a few days.

Mr. SMYTHIES: You do not expect to intersect any vein between the old workings and the Water Bank Mine?—Mr. KITTO: No.

Mr. SMYTHIES: Could you not extend the workings at the shaft before you go to further expense at the adit?

Mr. KITTO: I could not spend much time over it. I should get the water out, examine the lode at the bottom, and if it looks promising, not lose a day in developing it. Sometimes the Ecton lode is very narrow, but you must not be frightened if you hear of a pinch in the lode.

Mr. SMYTHIES: Can you follow the lode?—Mr. KITTO: Yes; because the smallest string will lead you on to the big deposits.

Mr. COLEMAN said that the great mistake in mining was not to push on as quickly as possible, and discover whether the mine was worth pursuing or not. He was glad to gather from what he had heard to-day that this was not a mistake which would be committed here. If the workings were carried out with spirit it always gave greater confidence to the public.

Mr. ELEY said he quite agreed with the last speaker, and hoped the board would pursue a policy of vigour.

Mr. COLEMAN went on to say that by the slow method the money was swallowed up in driftings. It was better to have two men one day than one man two days.

Mr. KITTO: Particularly when you have another man to look after him.

The CHAIRMAN said the purpose of the directors had been to get to work at a great many points, and to bring the whole thing into working order. It was for the shareholders to say from personal observation how far the directors had succeeded in the short time during which they had been at work. When they con-

ceeded with the Water Bank Mine, then he thought they might go on with much greater speed.

Mr. KITTO, speaking in reference to another remark, said that even had the rock-drills been here, up to the present time they could not have been used.

Mr. COLEMAN said he thought from what he had seen that the directors were to be commended for the energy they had displayed.

Mr. ELEY said that when going through the mine he was struck by the almost perfect ventilation, and thought that this would enable the men to work with greater vigour than they were able to do in those mines where the atmosphere was less pure.

Mr. LONGDON, J.P.: I became a shareholder out of respect to my old friend William Bowman, and I did not know until to-day any one of my fellow-shareholders. I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting them, and also to know that everything I have seen to-day has had the effect of confirming the opinion I had previously entertained as to the solidity and good standing of the whole concern. I have had much to do with Derbyshire mining, but, after what we have seen to-day, I do not think anyone need hesitate about buying these shares—that is, if they are to be had. In reference to the gratuitous advice of which the Chairman has spoken, we old birds are not to be caught. The gushing philanthropy that characterised the writers was too much to be believed in in these degenerate days. Still, when the invitation of the directors reached me to come here and see for myself, the honest way in which they met these charges struck me, and I felt that I ought to come, and glad enough am I that I have done so. That invitation did not arise from any boasting, but from the feeling that they were honest and justified in what they had done. The result of the experiment of to-day is one that ought to encourage the entire body of the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said it was the intention of the board to issue plans of the mines, so that the shareholders might follow the workings more easily. The annual accounts would be presented in a few months, and the fullest statement submitted to the shareholders. An interesting fact in connection with this company was, that not one penny piece had been paid for promotion or for any of those various preliminary charges that so frequently swallowed up the money of shareholders. It had been spent only for the acquisition and working of the property, and a good deal of that property was worth to-day more than it was purchased for.

Mr. COLEMAN, who had been inspecting the mine books in the counting-house, said that, as one who knew something of machinery and engineering, he thought the prices paid were very moderate. Mr. Bowman had acted wisely; he had purchased machinery cheaply, and done the work as economically as possible. They did not want expensive structures, but solid structures. Mr. Bowman had spent the money of others as he would have spent his own. He thought they ought to give him a special vote of thanks.—Mr. JACKMAN said that with the greatest cordiality he seconded the motion.

This was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BOWMAN, who was received with cheers, said: I thank you very much for this mark of appreciation for what I have done in the past. With respect to certain remarks referring to myself, which have been circulated amongst the shareholders, I may mention that I have had this property in hand for the last five years. During that time I incurred many liabilities in connection with it, and, to cover them, I had to part with a certain portion of the shares allotted to me; but I have not parted with one of the proceeds of which were not actually wanted to make a payment, and I still hold a very considerable number. More than this, I applied for 500 shares at the starting of the company in the ordinary way. That application was made, as I have said in the ordinary way, and before I ever saw sight of an allotment list. I have paid for those shares, and I still hold them, and many more besides. Such is the confidence I have in the property.

The CHAIRMAN said that they all felt the injustice of the attack made upon Mr. Bowman, in whom they had the most perfect confidence, and he believed the same feeling was in the minds of the shareholders.

Mr. BOWMAN: The shareholders should know that, although I have had the property in hand for five years, I had only been working it for six months prior to the transfer to this company. All this former time was occupied in trying to get the two lodes to come to terms, and in making many difficult arrangements by which the two properties could be worked together. The estate was worth nothing like what it is unless I could get the two properties, and, happily, I succeeded after four years' hard work.

Mr. ELEY: I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors. I am very glad I came here to-day, and think that in the future we shall be able to follow the workings much more intelligently than heretofore, particularly with the aid of the plans that have been promised.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SMYTHIES, and carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and said: I will endeavour to do as much for the mine in town, by carefully watching your interests and economising the resources of the company, as Mr. Bowman is doing in the country, and more than that I can neither say nor do.

The proceedings were then brought to a close.

TREBARTHA LEMARNE AND LUSKY MINES.

The four-monthly meetings of shareholders in the Trebartha Lemanne and Lusky Mines, both of which are situated on the domain of Mr. F. R. Rodd, J.P., at Northill, near Callington, were held at the account-house of the former mine on Tuesday. There was an exceedingly large attendance, and at the Lusky meeting, which was taken first, the purser, Mr. E. NICHOLLS, solicitor, of Callington, was voted to the chair.

The statement of accounts showed a total expenditure of 179*l.* 5*s.*, and the receipts included a balance of 26*l.* 17*s.* from the last account; by call of 3*d.* per share 132*l.* 17*s.* There was a balance due to purser of 19*l.*

The report of the agents, Capt. W. Skewis and E. W. Temby, was read by the former, and was to the following effect:—The adit level has been driven on the main lode about 90 fms., and on Doctor's lode from 12 to 15 fms. These had produced copper nearly the whole of the distance of a very rich quality, but not quite sufficient to pay. Search has been made for the junction further east which was found about 20 fms. east from the adit cross-cut, and here it is fully 8 ft. wide. We advise the shareholders to make the necessary arrangements for sinking a shaft.

The CHAIRMAN asked where Capt. Skewis proposed to sink the shaft.—Capt. SKEWIS replied at a spot much further east than they had been working for some time past, but still on the same side of the river. A Smeatonian engineer, who the agents intended abandoning the old workings, had been obtained of the value of the lode, and it was his opinion that the shareholders would never be satisfied if they continued as at present; whereas if they sunk a shaft they would be able to arrive at a satisfactory knowledge of the state of the lode. From appearances there was no doubt in his mind that they would have an extremely valuable property if they worked in depth. The lode was well defined, and produced very rich copper stones of a high percentage. The agents were convinced that there was no amount of wealth around this shaft until a great depth was reached.

Mr. KEMPTHORNE, after a long discussion, proposed, and Mr. ISAAC seconded:—That the report of the agents be adopted, and that the agents be requested to make an estimate of the cost of erecting a water-wheel, building a leat, and sinking the shaft on the eastern part of the mine, and to report within four weeks.

On the motion of Mr. KEMPTHORNE it was unanimously decided that a call of 3*d.* per share should be made, to be payable within 21 days, and the committee of management having been re-elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

TREBARTHA LEMARNE.

This meeting was held immediately afterwards, and Mr. J. KEMPTHORNE, of Callington, was voted by accord to the chair.

Mr. E. NICHOLLS (the purser) laid before the meeting the statement of accounts for the period intervening between Jan. 28 and May 27. From them it appeared that the total expenditure amounted to 954*l.*, which included a balance from the last account of 191*l.* Merchants' bills and sundries were set down at 330*l.*, and labour costs 441*l.* The receipts included a call on 12,000 shares, 502*l.*; sales of tin, 209*l.* 15*s.*; and arrears of call made at last meeting 33*l.* 18*s.* leaving a balance due to purser of 217*l.* Mr. Nicholls said he was sorry he could not lay before the meeting a more satisfactory statement of affairs, but their expenditure had been very much heavier than formerly, owing to the laying down of a tramway providing a stone breaker and 12 additional heads of stamps.

Capt. SKEWIS read the agent's report, which stated as to Kempthorne's engine shaft that the 10 fm. level was driven west about 12 fms. The lode had been 4 ft. wide almost solid arsenical muffle. In this driflage the lode had very large and rich stones of tin. From the size and appearance of the lode in this and the adit level they considered the shareholders had a most valuable piece of ground.—Gully Lode: A new stoep had been taken up from the face of the hill about 12 ft. below the former one. This was producing tin as before. During the past four months upwards of 400*l.* had been paid for additional plant and machinery. In the next four months they were of opinion that the sale of tin would go far to meet the ordinary working cost, if not altogether.

Capt. SKEWIS, in answer to numerous questions, further remarked that when they started the mine they worked on the arsenical lode, which produced many rich stones, but owing to the want of plant the work here had to be stopped, and operations were then carried on with the tin lode. It had become a question with him whether work on this lode should be continued for another four months, in which case they would be able to pay costs, or whether they should resume operations on arsenical lode as well, in which case a considerable expense would be entailed in erecting an engine and a burning house. He advised that they should keep to the tin lode for at least another four months.

It was unanimously decided to continue the present mode of working, and it was further decided to make a call of 1*s.* per share. The committee of management, comprising Messrs. Kempthorne, Peter, Isaac, J. B. James, and W. Jasper, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said they had got through a good deal of hard work, and they had the greatest confidence in their property. He hoped they would consider that day as the starting point in the prosperity of their mines, and although they had not received a dividend yet he trusted the day was not far distant when they would receive one. They all wished prosperity to those two mines particularly, because they were nearly all connected with them, either as shareholders or as men working in them. They hoped that Mr. James' anticipation of a dividend at no distant date might be

realised. Their agents were the men who led them in the direction of success, and it was their duty to support them in every way they could. Not only should the shareholders do this, but also the men themselves, because it was a great advantage to them to have the opportunity of earning good wages at home instead of being obliged to go abroad. If the mines prospered they would prosper, and if the mines went down there would be an end of labour to a great extent. Many of the men who lived at Northill could speak as to the different state of things which existed there before these mines were started. They had proved useful to the men, and he hoped they would prove successful.

Capt. SKEWIS thanked the Chairman for the kind manner in which he had spoken of his colleague and himself. He felt greatly encouraged that day to see so many of the shareholders present both great and small, who had thought it but right and proper to make a personal inspection of their own property, and see what had been done. It was always very encouraging and satisfactory to him, and he believed to all officials connected with the various mines throughout the county, when the shareholders met in large numbers at the meetings, and expressed their approval or disapproval of the work he checked at the proper time, and everything done with the object of progressing in the right direction. Now of course they were aware that in working Lusky and Trebartha they were operating in what was almost a new mining district, or, in other words, they might say they had resumed mining in a district which had not been wrought for mining purposes for probably some 300 or 400 years; but notwithstanding that those mines were so old, and so closely adjacent to the great granite range, which traversed the whole of the county from Land's End to that point and further on, accompanied by all the principal elvan courses which traversed the two counties, along with equally important cross-courses which passed through the best mines they had in the eastern district. Seeing this was so, they had reason to congratulate themselves that they had commenced mining in a legitimate district—in a district where they had the best and strongest evidence of its productiveness, as shown by the mineral wealth which existed within a very limited distance from that place. They took it as the bird flew they were within a mile and a half of some of the best mines that had ever been worked in East Cornwall, and, therefore, he sanguinely looked forward to favourable results at that place where they had commenced operations on the southern side of the granite range, which would not only continue as long as they lived, but for many hundreds of years after they had passed away. He took it that they had commenced operations there which would lay a foundation for generations yet unborn. Of course, they were aware that a great mining district like that could not be developed and fixed at its ultimate value in a year or two. It was a question of time and capital to develop the district in keeping with its merits and its value. Reference had been made at that gathering as to the desirability of receiving dividends. It was very pleasing to do so, and they were all anxious to receive cheques; but when they took a broader view of their great mining properties there, when they thought of the extent of their sett, and of the number of lodes which traversed it, and considered the prospects which were before them, he thought they would come to the conclusion with him that although they had that day seen strong evidence that early profits would be made in that portion which he had advised them to continue to operate upon, it would be far more desirable and far more to the interest of the shareholders and that property if the profit, instead of being paid in the shape of a dividend, was applied to the erection of new machinery and to a more extensive development of the lodes they had in hand, as well as the lodes in connection with which operations had not commenced. In saying this he believed he was only expressing the feeling of every shareholder in that room. He could easily understand men who spoke of profits simply meaning that they would be glad to receive dividends; but so long as the shareholders in these mines saw that profit was really being made, he was sure they would all be willing to apply that profit in providing for the further extension of the works, thereby increasing their capital in the same way as if they had lodged it in the bank, with this difference, that they would be putting out their money at 10 instead of 3 per cent. From what he had seen of these properties, he had strong reason to believe that if they confined their working at Trebartha entirely to the Gully lode they would raise and sell sufficient tin in four months to meet the ordinary expenses of the mine. Of course, if they went in for building new houses and erecting new machinery, and extending their works, it would mean that extra capital should be provided, but if they continued in their present way of working he hoped they would soon pay their costs and make a profit. In that case they should not delay making arrangements for sinking Kempthorne's engine-shaft, as well as sinking the Gully lode to a considerable greater depth than it had yet been sunk. He looked on the Gully lode as a very important one. The lode as it had risen to the surface stood in the form of his hand with four fingers and the thumb, connected as they were with the arm, and as the working was deepened as they went down the lode, and became what his arm was to his body—a strong, masterly lode. Therefore, he looked forward with high expectations to the result of further deepening the Gully lode, and he was sure after the explanation which they had received that they would each and all of them travel along with him until they came on the great deposits of tin, so that they should have all the requisite machinery, and large dividends in their pockets hereafter. Trebartha Mine was a mine that had a good name, and he did not believe they would allow that name to die or become extinct, because he believed that what that property was at the surface would prove to be underneath—very rich and productive. In conclusion, Capt. Skewis expressed a hope that they might long be spared to work together, and to see that great property what they all longed to see it.

Mr. LOAN, sen., remarked that when they reflected that the mining interest of Cornwall was the chief interest of the county, and when they considered how much England owed to mining enterprise, as Englishmen they should be proud of their mines, and as a Cornishman he was especially proud of the great mining interest of his county. He trusted they would try to do all they could to promote that interest by applying all the new aids that science brought to bear on mining. As Capt. Skewis had so ably remarked, the extension of the works, all the geological features which were favourable to a good mining district, he believed that under the guidance of Captain Skewis the same results would follow there that had taken place further west. They must keep their eyes and ears open with the object of applying all the latest improvements for the development of their mines. Within the last 10 years new explosives had been introduced which had contributed largely to the economical development of mineral property. Another important feature was rock-boring machinery. When it was so well known that so much more could be done by machinery than by hand labour it was to the advantage of all mining adventures that such machinery should be introduced. Ten years ago tin fetched from 50*l.* to 50*l.* per ton, now it realised from 40*l.* to 50*l.* Therefore, they could not be too careful about working their mines in the most efficient and economical manner possible.

Capt. BENNETTS was very pleased with what he had seen at Trebartha Mine. He looked on it as being a very grand property. In looking at the arsenical lode he saw a great likeness between it and the lode at Carn Brea, Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath, and he believed there was a great continuity between the two lodes. He believed from the situation of the property that Trebartha would develop into a grand mine.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Queen-street-place, on Tuesday, Mr. H. P. HALL in the chair.

Mr. JOHN ELPHICK (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, having to address you to-day is not altogether a duty of a very pleasing character, having been in this concern so many years without having discovered what we were in hopes of discovering in this part of the mine. I have, therefore, only to express my regret that we have not been able to bring this concern into a more satisfactory state; but it has been out of our power to do better than we have done. We could only prosecute the development of the mine, and search where there were favourable indications. Those indications have not been fulfilled, and our financial position is now such that we cannot go to a great depth without getting further capital. We have, therefore, come to the conclusion that we shall have to go into liquidation; but that is a matter which will have to be settled at the extraordinary meeting to be held after this. I will now propose "that the report and accounts be received and adopted, and entered on the minutes of this day's proceedings."

Mr. F. E. Kew seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course, before commencing the extraordinary meeting, we shall be pleased to hear any remarks or answer any questions upon the accounts. Our object in calling the extraordinary meeting is that we may pass certain resolutions to wind up the company.

Mr. BREAWOOD: With respect to Capt. Richards' report, he says, with regard to the unexplored western ground, "this piece of ground holds out greater advantages, the lode being much larger than in any other portion of the sett; it is at one point from 25 to 30 ft. wide. . . . I have many times suggested the working of this portion of the property, seeing such indications of productiveness as before alluded to, the great strength and masterly appearance of the lode." &c. It appears from this that, according to the ideas of Capt. Richards, we have been working the wrong portion of the ground. Why have we not worked this more promising portion of the property?

The CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt that the lode is an important one; but it would have been necessary to have started a separate undertaking to have worked it. I do not suppose that a capital of 10,000*l.* would be enough to work the lode he speaks of, and we have not the means of exploring it. There is a very fine lode there, and if anyone will come forward and form a new company to work it, they have an excellent prospect of getting good returns; but we have not the money to do it.

JOHN TAYLOR: I believe that it is strictly the fact. My late uncle, Mr. Richard Taylor, in mentioning the matter said that it would be necessary to have an independent capital of 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* It would have been perfectly useless to take the matter in hand with the small amount of capital we have had at our disposal, and that is the sole reason why that ground has not been developed. To raise the necessary capital to explore the ground towards the western boundary would be as good a speculation, as a pure and simple speculation, as you could go into. I am quite prepared to believe that Capt. Richards' views on that matter are quite correct.

The Hon. ROGER CUNEO: What proportion of the 12,000*l.* or larger sum would be required at once. It is advisable that the existing shareholders should not lose the property; and if it could be worked to advantage would it not be worth while to do as we did before—that is, to go into liquidation *pro forma*, then re-register the company, and instead of having as before shares with 1*l.* unpaid to have shares with (say) 5*s.* unpaid, so as to have a larger capital to work upon?

The CHAIRMAN: That would have to come from independent shareholders. They would have to approach the liquidators and purchase the mine. As far as I am concerned, my health is so bad that I cannot continue as a director any longer. I have not been in business since last July, and this is probably the last time I shall have the pleasure of meeting you.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR: Perhaps I may answer the question more definitely. It is difficult to say what portion of the 12,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* would be required at once; but I should say, roughly, that the amount could be spread over two to three years. A certain amount would be required for the removal of the

Mr. PAYNE moved the following resolution:—“That this meeting, having considered the circular addressed to the shareholders by Mr. James McKim, desires to place on its minutes its strongest sense of the impropriety and injustice of the circular; it deprecates this attempt to introduce an element of agitation into the company's affairs, and expresses its full confidence in its officers, who by that circular are most unjustly assailed; that this meeting, having regard

The interests of the company, expressed its hope that Mr. J. B. Reynolds will accept the assurances of the company's respect and confidence as a sufficient vindication of his character against Mr. McKee's unjust impression; and that these resolutions be advertised in the *Mining Journal* and the *Mining World* as the company's answer to Mr. McKee's circular inserted in those journals.

The Rev. F. E. SHARR seconded the resolutions, and in doing so expressed himself very strongly with regard to the statements and intentions of the circular.

Mr. JAMES supported the resolutions, stating that dealers in shares on the London market in the mining operations in West Folsom shares made the provision that they would "buy McKee's shares."

The resolutions were carried *unanimously*.

The CHAIRMAN said the mine was a speculation, but it was a good one. The balance at the bankers was 2351. 19s. 9d., and there were no liabilities due and unpaid, while there were no arrears of calls.

The SECRETARY read the following report from the agent:—

May 29.—We have resumed the sinking of the new engine-shaft below the 20. Soon after the last general meeting of shareholders which was held on Feb. 29 last, we had an increase of water in the shaft that prevented us from sinking with the appliances we had. I brought the matter before the representative of the principal shareholders, and recommended the suspension of the sinking for the time, and it was thought advisable to act accordingly. Since the dry weather set in the water has abated considerably, and we have resumed the sinking with nine men, so it is now being urged on with all practicable speed. The 40 driving feet of eastern shaft on the West Kitty flat lode is of a very promising character at times producing 10 tons of ore, as I have previously stated. I consider the only thing required in depth on this lode to make a good profitable mine. It should also be stated that in sinking this engine-shaft other productive lodes will be met with.—W. VIVIAN.

The CHAIRMAN read the statement of accounts, which showed the following figures:—Receipts: To call made Feb. 20 (1s. 6d. per share on the 6000 shares of the company) 4500, and discounts for merchants 19s. 9d.—Expenditure: By balance from last account 144. 3s. 6d.; labour costs (including merchants' bills to April 5, 2002. 14s. 3d.; bankers' charges (collecting Scotch cheques) 2s. 6d.; balance of cash at bankers 2351. 19s. 9d. The CHAIRMAN added that no call would be necessary at that meeting. He moved:—"That the statement of accounts and manager's report now presented be and they are hereby received and adopted."—Mr. REIDOL seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. DARE moved:—"That the committee of audit and finance do consist of Messrs. J. B. Reynolds, Thomas Early, and the officers of the company, and that the thanks of the company be given to them for their past services."—Mr. H. BELLINGHAM seconded the motion, which was carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. PAYNE, Mr. Leary was appointed solicitor to the company, the CHAIRMAN stating that there was no probability of the company being involved in any litigation.

Capt. VIVIAN said that during the last four months very little had been done in connection with the sinking of the engine-shaft on account of the water, but now that the dry weather had set in they were at full work again, and he hoped in a little while to communicate the shaft with the end and sink on and out the W at Kitty lode. He had no doubt that the lode in the adit was the West Kitty lode. The depth was only about 40 fms. from surface. There were other lodes which he believed would be intersected in sinking the shaft, and he had no doubt that by pushing on energetically they would have a thoroughly good mine.

Capt. VIVIAN, in reply to Mr. BELLINGHAM, said they had no pitwork at present, and they would not require any until they got below the adit. At present they were drawing the water by means of a horse and barrels. They could require a 40 in. engine and 8 or 10 in. pitwork when they got below the adit. They had a little tinstuff at surface, but not enough to sell at present.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

KOHINOOR AND DONALDSON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Albert Buildings, Queen Victoria-street, on Tuesday.—Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, as they were aware, the meeting was adjourned from last week for the purpose of enabling the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the board, and make a report to the shareholders as to the position of the company; he would, therefore, call upon Mr. Hopkins, as chairman of the committee, to make his report.

Mr. GEORGE HOPKINS said the time since the last meeting had been very short, and they had had no opportunity of writing out a formal report, but he thought he should be able to put clearly before the meeting the views of the committee. The committee first turned their attention to the financial position of the company, to the amount of its debts and liabilities, and what additional sum would be required to put the company in a really sound financial position, and enable them to work the mines with advantage and profit. They found that it was necessary that a sum of at least 10,000l. should be raised for these purposes. The committee then considered a proposition laid before them by the directors, and which was mentioned at the last meeting—to reconstruct the company, first of all having a voluntary liquidation. It was proposed under that arrangement to ask the shareholders to forego their preferential position, and convert their shares into ordinary shares, and to ask the B shareholders to pay an additional 2s. per share in respect of their holdings. The committee could not see their way clearly to adopt this. They foresaw that there certainly would be some expense, and perhaps a good deal of delay and other difficulties which they could not foresee, and therefore they did not recommend that that course should be adopted. They then turned their attention to see in what other manner the necessary money could be raised—there were two sets of shares and debentures at the present time—and after mature consideration the committee came to the conclusion that the best way would be to issue third debentures. Many shareholders at the first blush would think third debentures were not a very good security, but that entirely depended upon what was before them in the shape of first and second debentures. The total amount of those which were authorised to be issued was 35,000l., carrying 10 per cent. interest; and as the construction of the Champion tramway, for which a portion of the money was wanted, would, they believed, save annually more than the whole amount of the interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest.

They foresaw that there certainly would be some expense, and perhaps a good deal of delay and other difficulties which they could not foresee, and therefore they did not recommend that that course should be adopted. They then turned their attention to see in what other manner the necessary money could be raised—there were two sets of shares and debentures at the present time—and after mature consideration the committee came to the conclusion that the best way would be to issue third debentures. Many shareholders at the first blush would think third debentures were not a very good security, but that entirely depended upon what was before them in the shape of first and second debentures. The total amount of those which were authorised to be issued was 35,000l., carrying 10 per cent. interest; and as the construction of the Champion tramway, for which a portion of the money was wanted, would, they believed, save annually more than the whole amount of the interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest, the committee thought that the third debentures would be a feature interest.

Mr. HOPKINS, in reply to some questions, said that the estimated amount required to complete the Champion tramway and machinery was 1500l.; the Champion tramway, 1500l.; for machinery, 5000l., making a total of 6500l. There

were liabilities which required to be paid off at once, 1700l., and they ought to have about 3000l. working capital.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors cordially agreed with the recommendations of the committee, and after some further discussion, said they had better now revert to where they left off at the last meeting, and that was to the resolution that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. G. HARRISON seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Elliott and Heiron, were then re-elected, and the auditor, Mr. James Cooper, was re-appointed.

The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors and to the committee.

CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINES.

The third annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bloomfield-street, yesterday.

Mr. R. A. ROUTH (the Chairman) presiding.

Mr. SYDNEY A. COBBETT (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The report and accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he had the honour to present to the shareholders the third annual report. During the year which they were now passing under review the company had worked only two mines. Those two mines were the Mount Rose and the Blinman. The Mount Rose produced ore which sold for 5253l., and the Blinman also produced ore to the value of 7490l. The ore in the Mount Rose was of a very rich character, but there was no defined lode, and in depth the water overpowered the engine, and it was considered desirable that for a time they should suspend operations with regard to the Mount Rose Mine. There was in Australia a very large number of mines, especially in the district with which this company was now dealing, and a large number of these appeared to be principally surface deposits, and when depth was attained they entirely lost the ore which was found at surface. This to a considerable extent, was the case with Mount Rose; after they had actually taken away between 5000l. and 6000l. worth of ore it was found that the deposit did not continue, and that it would require a very considerable sum of money to go down in depth for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a lode or not, and, bearing in mind the capital which they had at their disposal, the directors suspended that mine for the time.

There was no doubt from the character of the ore which they raised there (which was from 30 to 40 per cent. ore), that that mine in depth would be a large and rich mine, but it would not have answered the company's purpose, in the position in which it was placed, to carry on the work further at Mount Rose. With respect to Blinman, it had a perfectly defined lode between 12 and 15 feet in width, varying from 2 to 3 tons of 25 per cent. ore, and the lode was such that it was clear that this was a mine which was to a great extent inexhaustible, and, therefore, it was desirable to work upon that which was defined rather than upon the one which was not defined, and would require a large outlay. The reserves opened on the Blinman Mine amounted by measurement to 51,795l. He would refer back to the original objects of the company. The capital of the company was to have been 250,000l., and if they had had that 250,000l., he, for one, believed very strongly that they might have done very much more than they had done up to the present time. There were 90 or 95 mines or concessions granted to the company, and they had had the full capital they could have gone upon a scale which was commensurate with the magnitude of the company, and upon the scale originally proposed—to open the mines to the point of proving them, and then selling them to other companies, who would have developed the mines. But with the small amount of capital with which the company started it was impossible to carry that out to any extent, and, therefore, they had experimented upon eight or nine mines, and found that they would require a large outlay of capital. Unquestionably one day all these mines would be opened up, but that would require a very large capital, and it was impossible for this company to look at it at present. Therefore, the policy which the board had adopted was to gradually reduce every expense, and to work within the means which they had in their own power. With regard to what they had done during the past year, they would see that the sales of copper ore amounted to 12,894l., and the amount of cost had been 18,433l.; therefore, there was a deficiency of 5629l., against which they had to set the ore ground laid open, and believed by Capt. Bryant to be 51,795l. He need not tell them that the directors had expended the whole of the money at their disposal, and there was a debit balance against the mine; but at the same time, they had opened out, as it were, a very valuable mine, as far as he could judge. He did not wish to say more than he had grounds or reasons for believing; but as far as he could judge himself, from the information he had received from their own mine captain, and also from the experts who had been sent down to examine the mine, there was every reason to believe they had a good mine, and the reasons were, first, that they had, by 2, and 3 lodes, and also the sinking of the main shaft upon No. 2 lode. These operations had been carried out with perseverance and industry by Capt. Holman and Ople. He was sorry he could not state how they stood regarding the work done to date, as they had had no communications from the mine since March 15, so there was the work of two months yet to be reported upon, and from the tenor of the last report, the directors had every reason to expect that the report would be satisfactory. They knew that navigation was now open, and they expected in the course of a week or so to be in possession of information that would bring them down to a date two months later than the previous advice. As would have been seen from the published report upon the mine since Batters' shaft was a point which had been looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest. This cross-cut had been prosecuted, and, no doubt, by this time it had gone through the No. 1 lode, and was probably in the No. 2 lode, and it was assumed that inasmuch as the No. 1 lode was not very well defined, it had formed a junction with the No. 2 lode. The operations upon the main shaft, and the sinking upon the No. 2 lode had been satisfactory, and the cross-cut upon the No. 3 level had sustained its character all through, and the lode was valued at least 1 per cent. for copper. The No. 1 lode had sustained its value, and increased in importance, and it was hoped that the reports now due would have some very good intelligence to convey. The ground now laid open for stopping would enable them to commence dealing with the ore directly a small boiler, which had been ordered and paid for, was received, and fixed, and the mill could be started, and operations would be continued continually, and he hoped successfully. So far as the mining operations were concerned, they had been fully explained, and Capt. Prideaux, who had visited the property, and had made an independent report upon it, was present, and would be able to explain the operations. Financially, as far as the mine was concerned, that they were without funds. Had the whole of the debentures been applied for, the company would now have had about 2200l. in hand with which they could have met all the claims upon the company, and have had something in hand. They had received a telegram from the bankers in Canada to the effect that 1000l. would be required to meet the cheques coming from the island. This would pay up the costs, probably to the end of March, and the liabilities outside of the costs were very small, certainly not more than 50l. or 600l., so that at the most they would not exceed 1500l. or 1600l. Now, the present meeting had been called for conference and consultation. The amount of 10 per cent. debentures still unissued was about 2200l., and in addition there were 10,000 shares unissued. It was estimated that until returns were regularly made they might require altogether about 6000l. Capt. Holman had stated that with the opening of the navigation, and the starting of the milling operations he would be able to make returns. Mr. Batters had gone to Texas, and thence to Michigan, and no doubt in this time he had been there, and they would shortly be having from him the latest possible information from the island. All the reports received from the mine had been forwarded to Capt. Prideaux; he had reported to the board upon them, and his remarks had been forwarded to Capt. Holman and Ople.

Capt. PRIDEAUX said that so far as the cross-cut from Batters' shaft to the No. 2 lode was concerned he did not think they had been through the No. 2 lode, and he advised that the cross-cut should be continued further, as he had no doubt they would find something better than had been met with so far. If the two lodes make a junction they would get out of the ground, and if they were then after a little while find the same lode that had been met with in the main shaft. As far as the stopping ground was concerned he believed they had laid open 4000 or 5000 tons of pay rock on the No. 2 lode from main shaft. They had at least, he thought, 1000 tons of ore at surface now ready for treatment, and directly the mill could be got to work they would be able to make returns of copper. The concern would then, he believed, be self-supporting, and he thought the means out of profits of going down and exploring the property would be very small. The prospects of the company had certainly improved as to the property, and there was nothing to be discouraged about. He believed a property to be a good one, and he thought it would be a great pity to let it go decay for want of funds.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a SHAREHOLDER, said that at the date of the last meeting the shaft was within 45 ft. of the cross-cut from Batters' lode. During the progress of the shaft the advice 25 ft. had been sunk, and it might fairly be assumed that by April 15 the shaft would be low enough to communicate with Batters' cross-cut.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to Mr. STEWART, said that Captain Prideaux was a mining engineer, who a year ago was chosen to visit and report upon the property. He had since been retained as the company's consulting engineer.

Mr. MACFIE, as one of the directors appointed by the shareholders at the reconstruction of the company, said that the fundamental error which had been committed was in believing that they had simply to scratch the ground to find paying ore, and in taking the opinion of the vendor (who showed his faith in the property by accepting the purchase money wholly in shares) that the capital would be very quickly returned. The simple fact was that they had a genuine property, and there was every indication that it could be brought into a thoroughly paying condition. There were 1000 tons of ore on the dump and reserves of from 4000 to 5000 tons, though, of course, the mine was still imperfectly developed. Considerable progress had been made with the works, and he trusted that the shareholders would assist the board in carrying the thing to a successful issue. He added that the directors were amongst the largest shareholders, and they had taken their small fees in the bonds of the company.

The CHAIRMAN added that the estimate of the requirements of the company made last year had been exceeded to the extent of 1000l. by their having to take over the stores from the man who had previously supplied the company.

The SECRETARY said that 5000l. would do everything required, including the purchase of stores for next winter's supply. There was enough ore at surface and laid open to carry the mill on for six or eight months at the least. The machinery had cost 10,000l., besides the expense of sending it out and erecting, besides that there was the value of the land, the buildings, and the miners' houses erected by the company, and, of course, the value of the ore at surface. There was thus more than ample security for the debentures. The ore at surface had been raised from the sinking of the shaft and driving the levels; no stopping had been done. The engineer who erected the dressing machinery told him that the mill would treat from 150 to 180 tons of ore a day.

Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. STEWART spoke hopefully of the company's position and prospects, and the CHAIRMAN said that the affairs of the company, so far as the mine was concerned, were never so assured as at the present time.

The SECRETARY added that one shareholder, who had subscribed for 2000l. of the debentures, had stated that he would probably take another 1000l. if the shareholders generally would subscribe for the same amount.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HOLTS, a committee

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to an observation of a SHAREHOLDER, said the expenses were kept down in every way possible, and he might mention that the directors had not taken any remuneration for the last year and a-half.

Mr. A. MASEY, replying to the question concerning the furnaces on the mine, said the old company used to smelt the ore with five furnaces; but the present company had not smelted any. When the old company used the furnaces there was wood within reach of the mine, and the furnaces were constructed with fire-bricks, and those furnaces after each blast had to be destroyed in order to get the ore. Fire-bricks at Blinman would be costly. He believed the system of the water-jacket furnace would work well at Blinman. They could smelt the ore into regulus, and send it to the smelters to refine, and they would save 3000l. a year upon the present output. There were 200 of those furnaces at present at work in America, and there was no reason why they should not be successful in Australia.

A SHAREHOLDER: Could you not smelt for adjoining companies?

Mr. MASEY said there were no small mines around. He might mention that the Blinman ore was good ore for smelting.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the Yudanumutana Mine was given up?

Mr. MASEY said it had not. It was probably as good a mine as Blinman, and if the water-jacket proved successful it could be used at Yudanumutana, and would no doubt be a success there. But the cartage would always be a serious item in connection with that mine.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, said the Government had promised to send an engineer to survey a tramway between the mine and the railway, and he was in hopes the work would be carried out.

After some further discussion of a conversational character, the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was put to the meeting and carried.

The retiring directors, Lord Richard Browne and the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Quilter, Ball, and Co., were re-appointed.

A SHAREHOLDER suggested it would strengthen the hands of the directors if a resolution were passed regarding the desirability of issuing debentures. Several shareholders expressed their approval of the suggestion, and after short conversation, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That, in view of the necessity of continuing sinking the shaft, smelting the ore in the spot, it is the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the debentures be subscribed by the shareholders."

A paper was handed round the room, and a considerable number of the debentures were subscribed for on the spot.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the meeting.

MICHIPICOTEN COPPER COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Dazhwood House, New Broad-street, on Thursday, for the purpose of considering the financial position of the company in view of the opening of navigation this month, and the consequent requirements for carrying on operations at the mine.

Mr. J. SINCLAIR occupied the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had looked forward with considerable interest to the opening of navigation, and they had anticipated the opening by a week or two, and the financial position was somewhat pressing. When the new company took over the assets and liabilities of the old company they got about 11,000l. of shares taken up; but as that amount was inadequate the directors made another appeal to the shareholders, which, however, was not responded to. Another meeting was held, and the directors authorised the issue of 10,000l. of debentures. They set forth that the 10,000l. would be required to put stores on the island (which was very pressing), and to continue operations until the opening of navigation, when they expected to have about 3000l. of debentures. Somewhat under 8000l. of debentures were applied for, which was 2200l. less than was expected to have. Had they had the 10,000l. the company would be in a better position to-day. The debts of the old company had been paid; and it was estimated that the liabilities of the old company would be between 5000l. and 6000l.; as a matter of fact they had reached 7000l. It was very difficult for directors here to estimate exactly the liabilities of a company which carried on operations on an island where the difficulty was to get supplies, and the navigation was frequently closed. But the directors were very great, and the navigation fact that the liabilities did not exceed 7000l. All they had in the new company was 17,360l., of which 7000l. was used for defraying the debts of the old company, and 10,000l. had been expended in operations on the island. The great object which the directors had in view during the winter months was to cross-cut from Batters' shaft in order to intersect Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes, and also the sinking of the main shaft upon No. 2 lode. These operations had been carried out with perseverance and industry by Capt. Holman and Ople. He was sorry he could not state how they stood regarding the work done to date, as they had had no communications from the mine since March 15, so there was the work of two months yet to be reported upon, and from the tenor of the last report, the directors had every reason to expect that the report would be satisfactory. They knew that navigation was now open, and they expected in the course of a week or so to be in possession of information that would bring them down to a date two months later than the previous advice. As would have been seen from the published report upon the mine since Batters' shaft was a point which had been looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest. This cross-cut had been prosecuted, and, no doubt, by this time it had gone through the No. 1 lode, and was probably in the No. 2 lode, and it was assumed that inasmuch as the No. 1 lode was not very well defined, it had formed a junction with the No. 2 lode. The operations upon the main shaft, and the sinking upon the No. 2 lode had been satisfactory, and the cross-cut upon the No. 3 level had sustained its character all through, and the lode was valued at least 1 per cent. for copper. The No. 1 lode had sustained its value, and increased in importance, and it was hoped that the reports now due would have some very good intelligence to convey. The ground now laid open for stopping would enable them to commence dealing with the ore directly a small boiler, which had been ordered and paid for, was received, and fixed, and the mill could be started, and operations would be continued continually, and he hoped successfully. So far as the mining operations were concerned, they had been fully explained, and Capt. Prideaux, who had visited the property, and had made an independent report upon it, was present, and would be able to explain the operations. Financially, as far as the mine was concerned, that they were without funds. Had the whole of the debentures been applied for, the company would now have had about 2200l. in hand with which they could have met all the claims upon the company, and have had something in hand. They had received a telegram from the bankers in Canada to the effect that 1000l. would be required to meet the cheques coming from the island. This would pay up the costs, probably to the end of March, and the liabilities outside of the costs were very small, certainly not more than 50l. or 600l., so that at the most they would not exceed 1500l. or 1600l. Now, the present meeting had been called for conference and consultation. The amount of 10 per cent. debentures still unissued was about 2200l., and in addition there were 10,000 shares unissued. It was estimated that until returns were regularly made they might require altogether about 6000l. Capt. Holman had stated that with the opening of the navigation, and the starting of the milling operations he would be able to make returns. Mr. Batters had gone to Texas, and thence to Michigan, and no doubt in this time he had been there, and they would shortly be having from him the latest possible information from the island. All the reports received from the mine had been forwarded to Capt. Prideaux; he had reported to the board upon them, and his remarks had been forwarded to Capt. Holman and Ople.

Capt. PRIDEAUX said that so far as the cross-cut from Batters' shaft to the No. 2 lode was concerned he did not think they had been through the No. 2 lode, and he advised that the cross-cut should be continued further, as he had no doubt they would find something better than had been met with so far. If the two lodes make a junction they would get out of the ground, and if they were then after a little while find the same lode that had been met with in the main shaft. As far as the stopping ground was concerned he believed they had laid open 4000 or 5000 tons of pay rock on the No. 2 lode from main shaft. They had at least, he thought, 1000 tons of ore at surface now ready for treatment, and directly the mill could be got to work they would be able to make returns of copper. The concern would then, he believed, be self-supporting, and he thought the means out of profits of going down and exploring the property would be very small. The prospects of the company had certainly improved as to the property, and there was nothing to be discouraged about. He believed a property to be a good one, and he thought it would be a great pity to let it go decay for want of funds.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a SHAREHOLDER, said that at the date of the last meeting the shaft was within 45 ft. of the cross-cut from Batters' lode. During the progress of the shaft the advice 25 ft. had been sunk, and it might fairly be assumed that by April 15 the shaft would be low enough to communicate with Batters' cross-cut.

The CHAIRMAN, replying to Mr. STEWART, said that Captain Prideaux was a mining engineer, who a year ago was chosen to visit and report upon the property. He had since been retained as the company's consulting engineer.

Mr. MACFIE, as one of the directors appointed by the shareholders at the reconstruction of the company, said that the fundamental error which had been committed was in believing that they had simply to scratch the ground to find paying ore, and in taking the opinion of the vendor (who showed his faith in the property by accepting the purchase money wholly in shares) that the capital would be very quickly returned. The simple fact was that they had a genuine property, and there was every indication that it could be brought into a thoroughly paying condition. There were 1000 tons of ore on the dump and reserves of from 4000 to 5000 tons, though, of course, the mine was still imperfectly developed. Considerable progress had been made with the works, and he trusted that the shareholders would assist the board in carrying the thing to a successful issue. He added that the directors were amongst the largest shareholders, and they had taken their small fees in the bonds of the company.

The CHAIRMAN added that the estimate of the requirements of the company made last year had been exceeded to the extent of 1000l. by their having to take over the stores from the man who had previously supplied the company.

The SECRETARY said that 5000l. would do everything required, including the purchase of stores for next winter's supply. There was enough ore at surface and laid open to carry the mill on for six or eight months at the least. The machinery had cost 10,000l., besides the expense of sending it out and erecting, besides that there was the value of the land, the buildings, and the miners' houses erected by the company, and, of course, the value of the ore at surface. There was thus more than ample security for the debentures. The ore at surface had been raised from the sinking of the shaft and driving the levels; no stopping had been done. The engineer who erected the dressing machinery told him that the mill would treat from 150 to 180 tons of ore a day.

Mr. MITCHELL and Mr. STEWART spoke hopefully of the company's position and prospects, and the CHAIRMAN said that the affairs of the company, so far as the mine was concerned, were never so assured as at the present time.

The SECRETARY added that one shareholder, who had subscribed for 2000l. of the debentures, had stated that he would probably take another 1000l. if the shareholders generally would subscribe for the same amount.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. HOLTS, a committee

shareholders was appointed to confer with the directors as to the best means of raising the funds required to carry on the operations.
The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

RARA FORTUNA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

The third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Monday.
Mr. JOHN AUNGIER in the chair.

Mr. J. VINCENT BARBER read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that during the past year the company had passed through a period of great anxiety and suspense. More than a year ago Mr. Maxwell's death left the board in a position of very great difficulty. They found themselves with the mine and all its appurtenances thrown upon their hands without any manager. Fortunately, just at the time Mr. Oulton was in a certain sense in charge of the mine temporarily, having been entrusted by Mr. Maxwell with the payment of the men and the supervision of affairs, and Mr. Oulton offered to go on with the management of the mine until a skilled and expert miner was found. Mr. Oulton frankly stated at the time that he was not a skilful miner, and had very little knowledge of mining. The directors made use of his services, and set themselves to look about for a competent manager, knowing that the first and most absolute necessity was to get a thoroughly competent, skilful, and honest man, which was rather difficult to find. From the time he took charge, Mr. Oulton had, he believed, energetically and honestly managed the mine, but unfortunately he had been handicapped very much by unfortunate circumstances which occurred seven or eight months ago. The directors had written to their agent, Mr. Glover, in Rosario, a well-known merchant there, asking to impress upon Mr. Oulton, above all things, to exercise every caution possible; and Mr. Glover, with a little excess of zeal, instructed Mr. Oulton, as a matter of economy, to stop driving and sinking in the mine. This was a most disastrous order to give, and, since last September, that order had been obeyed by Mr. Oulton under protest. Therefore, the mine had had to contend with two main difficulties. The first was the want of a skilful manager; and, secondly, the mine had really not been worked at all seriously, and there had been no productive work done since last September. The directors wrote out, several months ago, to Mr. Glover, telling him to countermand his order, and to instruct Mr. Oulton to go on with the driving and sinking; but, up to April 15, that countermand had not been given, therefore, the results of the working for the past year must not be taken as any measure of the capacity of the mine. As he had said, the arrangement with Mr. Oulton was merely of a temporary character, and, when they first engaged him, they set themselves to try and find a first-rate manager. Shortly after our last meeting, one of our principal shareholders introduced to us a Mr. Martindale, a gentleman very likely to give us good advice in our difficulties. Mr. Martindale had just returned from the great Huanchaca Mine in Bolivia, where he had been engaged as superintendent of the machinery, a post which he had filled with great success. He informed us that a Mr. J. Penberthy, who had been connected with the same enterprise for nine years, was at that time travelling in the Argentine Republic, and that it would be well for us, if possible, to get him to examine and report on the mine, as, if his report should confirm what had been stated of the mine by Mr. Maxwell and Messrs. Edgewood and Co., it would greatly facilitate our obtaining a manager of the highest class. Mr. Penberthy was a mining engineer of great eminence. The directors accordingly wrote out to Mr. Boyd, who was recently a director, and was in Buenos Ayres at the time, requesting him to take steps to obtain a report from Mr. Penberthy. Mr. Boyd also the same, time wrote to the directors, and the letters crossed; and in his letter Mr. Boyd stated that he had been introduced to Mr. Penberthy, who stated that the information he had heard regarding Rara Fortuna was so good that he would inspect the mine, and if it turned out what it was reported to be, being unconnected with other business, would offer his services to manage the concern. Owing to a number of engagements Mr. Penberthy had been unable to visit the mine till recently, but he was happy to say that the directors had now received a report from that gentleman. The report was very favourable, and Mr. Penberthy stated that, having seen the mine, he was willing to undertake the management, but he would not do it without having sufficient capital. In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY seconded the motion.

Mr. Wood asked why Mr. Penberthy's report had not been printed and circulated?—The CHAIRMAN said there was really no reason it should not be done; it had been open at the office to the inspection of any shareholder, and if wished it should be read at a later stage of the proceedings.

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was then put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. D. BAILEY, the retiring directors, Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY and Mr. ROEBUCK, were re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. BAILEY, seconded by a SHAREHOLDER, the auditor, Mr. J. W. BIGGS, was re-elected.

The meeting was then special for the purpose of considering the voluntary winding-up of the company with the view to its reconstruction.

The CHAIRMAN said it had become necessary, and indeed it became necessary a year ago, to raise more capital, and the way the directors at that time proposed to do it was to issue preference shares. The preference shares which were offered were not taken up in sufficient amount, and from that time the company had been struggling against want of funds. He had stated that Mr. Glover had given orders to Mr. Oulton to discontinue driving and sinking. That disastrous order was mainly a result of our poverty. The funds for the monthly payment of wages, &c., out there were obtained by bills of exchange drawn on the company in London by Messrs. Glover, Temple, and Co., who, of course, became responsible for their due retirement, and to protect themselves they not unnaturally, seeing the straitened condition of our finances, took this very strong step.

For the last six or seven months the company had been supported by the good offices of two or three large shareholders. The directors determined to wait for the report from Mr. Penberthy before they took steps to ask the shareholders for any further capital, but now that Mr. Penberthy had confirmed the good opinion which they had already entertained regarding the mine, and moreover, as Mr. Penberthy had offered his services in the event of adequate capital being found to carry on the mine, the directors felt that the moment had arrived when further capital should be raised. Beyond a few hundred pounds, against which there was one in Liverpool as yet unsold, the company owed absolutely nothing.

In Mr. Oulton's letter, received that morning, he stated that in spite of the wretched state of work which was going on the mine was now looking better than ever, and that if he had been allowed to go on driving and sinking the results of the past year would have been very different. Mr. Oulton begged to be allowed to go on driving and sinking. It would be interesting if he read an extract from Mr. Oulton's letter, dated April 15. (The Chairman here read a lengthy extract from the letter, to the effect that the property was looking well at all points). The directors had also received a very interesting letter from Mr. Penberthy, which he would read. That letter was received after the directors had formed the plan of reconstruction, and Mr. Penberthy practically urged the course which the directors proposed. Mr. Penberthy was a gentleman well known, and of the highest position in Buenos Ayres, and also a large shareholder in the company. (The Chairman then read Mr. Penberthy's letter.)

The Chairman said he might mention that the directors attached the greatest importance to Mr. Penberthy's opinion. When Mr. Penberthy went to the Huanchaca Mine that mine was not paying and not productive; but when Mr. Penberthy left the mine, after being there nine years, the mine was paying enormous dividends, and the 35 shares, which nine years ago were unsaleable, were now worth £1600 per share. The directors had always had the greatest faith in the mine, and that confidence had been increased by the good opinion which Mr. Penberthy had formed of the mine. He hoped the shareholders would cordially support the plan which the directors proposed. There would be very little more money required at present, as the mine was producing about 14 tons per month, which was fetching about 40s. per ton in the market, or close upon 600s. per month, so he thought there might shortly be a surplus available for dividend. Mr. Penberthy had offered to undertake the charge of the mine at a nominal salary, and was willing to be paid chiefly by results, and Mr. Penberthy would not have done that unless he had a very high opinion of the prospects of the mine. He proposed:—(1.) "That the Rara Fortuna Silver Mining Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862 and 1867."—Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved:—(2.) "That William Roebuck, of Acton, and John Aungier, of Drapers' Gardens, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of conducting such winding-up."

Mr. RICHARD ORRIDGE seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. SKEEL (solicitor) said that as the next resolution referred to the agreement, he would read the chief clauses. He then read the main points of the agreement, and commented upon them.

Mr. BAILEY moved: "That the draft agreement submitted to and read at this meeting, and identified by the signature of the Chairman at the foot thereof, and expressed to be made between the Rara Fortuna Silver Mining Company (Limited) of the first part, William Roebuck and John Aungier, liquidators of this company, of the second part, and Joseph Vincent Barber, as trustee for and on behalf of a company intended to be forthwith incorporated by registration under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862 to 1883, under the name or title of the New Rara Fortuna Silver Mining Company (Limited), of the third part, be, and the same is hereby approved, and the liquidators be and are hereby authorised and directed to enter into the said agreement on behalf of the said company, in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect, with such modifications (if any) thereof, not being substantial variations therefrom, as may appear to the liquidators to be advisable."

On the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, seconded by Mr. W. F. O'SHAUGHNESSY, the following resolution was passed:—(4.) "That the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to carry out the sale and transfer of the property of this company upon the terms mentioned in the said agreement, either under the provisions of section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable."

A meeting of the holders of preference shares was then held, and on the motion of Mr. ROEBUCK, seconded by Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the draft agreement now submitted and read at this meeting, and identified by the signature of the Chairman at the foot thereof, and expressed to be made between the Rara Fortuna Silver Mining Company (Limited) of the first part, William Roebuck and John Aungier, liquidators of this company, of the second part, and Joseph Vincent Barber, as trustee for and on behalf of a company intended to be forthwith incorporated by registration under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862 to 1883, under the name or title of the New Rara Fortuna Silver Mining Company (Limited), of the third part, be, and the same is hereby approved, and the liquidators be and are hereby authorised and directed to enter into the said agreement on behalf of the said company, in the terms of the said draft, and to carry the same into effect, with such modifications (if any) thereof, not being substantial variations therefrom, as may appear to the liquidators to be advisable, and to do all acts and things necessary thereto."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

THEORIES ON THE FORMATION OF MINERAL VEINS.—No. IV.*

BY FRIDOLIN SANDBERGER.

Finally, new observations impelled me to take up this subject again, and to investigate specially the minerals of the country rock and veins of a number of districts with which I had been well acquainted for years, in the North-western part of the Black Forest, in the vicinity of Schapbach, Wittichen-Reinertau, and Wolfach. Though at only a short distance from one another, these veins exhibit very striking differences, long known, but not explained. They are greatest where a vein passes from one country rock into another, but are distinctly noticeable even in the different varieties of the same main country rock, the gneiss. They were, therefore, subjected in turn, to a searching investigation. At first, the country rock gangue and the ores of the veins at Wittichen were examined once more. Thanks to the kind co-operation of Dr. Th. Petersen, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, we possess quantitative analyses of all the more important occurrences. They give a full *exposé* of the composition of gangue and ores, the country rock being analysed only as a whole. In consequence the origin of the gangue in the country rock was fully and clearly shown for these veins, in accordance with the views of G. Bischof; but the source of the feldspars remained unexplained. Similarly the investigation of the Wolfach veins, considered immediately afterward in the same painstaking and exhaustive manner, led to the discovery of a number of new and highly interesting facts, but furnished only unimportant suggestions on the origin of some of the rarer ores. But as it became more and more clear to me that substances which occur in so close a connection as gangue and ores, must necessarily have a common origin, I entered upon a new course, which fortunately has led to the end. Instead of making analyses of larger quantities of rock than had been done by Forchhammer; for instance, whenever possible I isolated the silicates constituting the rock, olivine, augite, hornblende, and mica, and submitted at least 10 grams of pure material to qualitative analysis. The success of this method, which has been used for a long time in a similar way for mineral waters, metallurgical products, and other substances in which small quantities of material in them are sought, was truly surprising to me. With the exception of tellurium, gold, and quicksilver, for which I have not yet received the necessary material, gradually all the elements occurring in mineral veins were detected in these silicates, and thus all doubt was removed that the country rock contains not only the constituents of the gangue but also those of the ores. In the year 1877, these investigations had reached a point where could furnish the proof for the origin of the entire contents of mineral veins in the country rock for a number of the more important districts of Germany.

The differences in the contents of adjacent veins, which, however, course through different country rock, like those of Wittichen and Schapbach, were found to be caused by the great differences in the composition of the mica of the rocks through which they passed. I look upon the proof that the presence of metals, thus far overlooked, in the silicates of crystalline rocks, extends to all geological periods, as a further valuable result of this arduous work. I had no reason to delay the publication of this result, and, therefore, communicated it in a paper before the Mineralogical Section of the 50th meeting of German naturalists and physicists at Munich in 1877, and in greater detail in the *Berg-und Hüttenmännische Zeitung*, 1877, pp. 371-381; 389-392. At first, a summary may be given of the metalloids, heavy and precious metals detected by qualitative analyses in from 10 to 20 grains of material in olivine, augite, hornblende, and mica. The matter is simplest with olivine. In it is found, besides magnesia, which predominates, iron, nickel, copper, and cobalt, the latter, however, generally in very small quantity. Tin and arsenic have been proved only in a few localities, and then only in very small quantity. There is a greater variety in the case of augite, especially from gabbro, diabase, melaphyr, augite porphyry, augite andesite, and basalt. Copper and cobalt, displacing magnesia and protoxide of iron, are always observed, though the former predominates. Nickel and lead, tin, zinc, antimony, and arsenic have been proved only in some localities, though occasionally in large quantity, for instance, antimony and lead in the augite of the diabase of Andreasberg, in the Harz. The hornblende of the older hornblende rocks very generally carries copper, arsenic, and cobalt, and with them nickel. That of younger rocks contains the same elements, together with lead, antimony, and tin, and rarely zinc and bismuth. The greatest variety of metals not hitherto noted is certainly found in mica, and investigation has progressed sufficiently far to enable certain groups of mica to be distinguished, in which certain elements are most frequently and most abundantly found. Thus, all lithion mica shows a constant presence of zinc, it being indifferent whether it is lepidolite, zinnwaldite, or the rarer mica of Breithaupt, or whether obtained from a number of localities in Europe or North America. With the exception of lepidolite, this class of mica generally carries arsenic, copper, and bismuth, and, in some cases, uranium, especially that from the true fresh granite of the Eibstock-Neudeck mass of granite in the Erzgebirge and from Cornwall. That class of mica, free from lithia but rich in potassa, the true muscovites, are poorest in the heavy metals, copper alone, and baryta, being rarely absent. The white mica of the so-called red gneiss of the Erzgebirge is not muscovite, either optically or chemically. It contains much magnesia besides the potassa, but is poor in heavy metals, showing only traces of tin, copper, cobalt, and nickel, and apparently entirely free from antimony and arsenic. It is not identical with the mica of the white mica schist of the Erzgebirge, which is remarkable for the great quantity of arsenic it contains, and which carries also tin, copper, nickel, and cobalt. The same metals, with the exception of the tin, are found also in the mica of the mica schist of the Spessart Mountains.

The black micas from gneiss and granite are neither equivalent in composition in reference to their prevailing constituents, nor as concerns the elements present in smaller quantity. That from the oldest gneiss of the Erzgebirge contains chiefly arsenic, lead, zinc, and little copper, and similar facts are observed concerning the same rock of the southern part of the Black Forest from the Kinzig Valley to the vicinity of Mühlheim, while that of the north-eastern part of the Black Forest differs from it considerably. There, as a rule, copper and lead predominate, and in addition, bismuth or antimony. Of arsenic, cobalt, and nickel, traces only were noted. Gneiss containing two varieties of mica is rare in the Black Forest, and it has not as yet been examined; but such rocks do assume an important part in the Erzgebirge; and in the Spessart, black mica, which it was found possible to isolate from rocks from the Erzgebirge, contained copper, cobalt, nickel, tin, and traces of antimony and tungsten. A mixture of black and white mica from the Altenberg gneiss, which could not be separated by washing, carried cobalt, nickel, arsenic, and very little copper; while the black mica of gneiss, containing two varieties of mica, obtained from the Spessart, showed copper, cobalt, nickel, and bismuth.

The dark mica, free from lithia, in granite varies a good deal. In that of Andreasberg, in that from the coarse-grained pegmatite of Heidelberg, and in that of the granites of the southern part of the Black Forest, lead was discovered, besides the copper and a little cobalt, which are never absent, while the mica of the granite from the north-eastern part of the Black Forest is free from lead and antimony; but, on the other hand, besides copper and cobalt, shows bismuth, nickel, silver, arsenic, and a little tin. The mica from the coarsely porphyritic granite appears to be very poor in metals, since only bismuth could be proved, besides copper and cobalt in samples, which, it is true, could only be obtained in a pure state in a very small quantity. There is something very striking in the dark mica from the propylite from Schemnitz (Szabo's biotite trachyte), with its high contents of arsenic, lead, and zinc, and small amounts of copper, cobalt, and antimony. On the other hand, rubellane from the basalt of Schrina and Aschaffenburg contains a good deal of antimony, lead, copper, cobalt, and little bismuth, while the rubellane of Pölna on the Saxon-Bohemian border, which otherwise well accords with it, shows no antimony, but a good deal of tin. On the whole, I

found the mica of these lower eruptive rocks richest in the heavy metals, and in antimony and arsenic.

So much, for the present, on the presence of the metals in the most important silicates constituting the crystalline rocks. From the facts given, it follows that the richer they are in heavy metals, arsenic, antimony, &c., the younger are the rocks in which they occur. The mica in propylite and basalt furnishes unequivocal proofs, and the astonishing metallic wealth of the veins in propylite in both hemispheres is generally known.

THE NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BANKING COMPANY is re-registered, and becomes incorporated under the Limited Companies Liability Acts.

IRON AND MANGANIFEROUS ORES.—Messrs. H. BORNER and Co. (Cardiff, May 28) write:—The iron ore trade does not exhibit much alteration since the date of our last report. Imports have fallen off to a considerable extent; but prices for ore are unaltered. Freight, however, from the ore ports are a trifle firmer, Bilbao to Newport having been fixed at 4s. 6d., an advance of 6d. on recent figures. Freight from Carthagena to Cardiff or Newport are 5s. 6d., and from Forman 6s. to 6s. 3d. Manganiferous ore realises 16s. per ton c.i.f., with usual guarantee of iron, manganese, and silica.

ON PORTABLE RAILWAYS.—No. I.

BY PAUL DECAUVILLE,* OF PETIT-BOURG (SEINE AND OISE), FRANCE.

Narrow-gauge railways have been known for a very long time in Great Britain. The most familiar lines of this description are in Wales, and it is enough to instance the Festiniog Railway (2 ft. gauge), which has been used for the carriage of passengers and goods for nearly half a century. The prosperous condition of this railway, which has been so successfully improved by Mr. James Spooner and his son Mr. Charles Spooner, affords sufficient proof that narrow-gauge railways are not only of great utility, but may be also very remunerative. In Wales the first narrow-gauge railway dates from 1832. It was constructed merely for the carriage of slates from Festiniog to Port-Madoc; and some years later another was made from the slate quarries at Penryn to the port of Bangor. As the tract of country traversed by the railways became richer by degrees, the idea was conceived of substituting locomotives for horses, and of adapting the line to the carriage of goods of all sorts, and finally of passengers also.

But these railways, although very economical, are at the same time very complicated in construction. Their arrangements are based upon the same principles as railways of the ordinary gauge, and are not by any means capable of being adapted to agriculture, to public works, or to any other purpose where the tracks are constantly liable to removal. These permanent narrow-gauge lines, the laying of which entails considerable expense, suggested to the author, then a farmer and distiller at Petit-Bourg, near Paris, the idea of forming a system of portable railways composed entirely of metal, and capable of being readily laid. Cultivating one of the largest farms in the neighbourhood of Paris, he contemplated at first nothing further than a farm railroad; and he contrived an extremely portable plant, adapted for clearing the land of beetroot, for spreading manure, and for the other needs of his farm.

From the beginning, in his first railroads, the use of timber materials was rigidly rejected; and all parts, whether the straight or curved rails, crossings, turntables, &c., were formed of a single piece, and did not require any special workman to lay them down. By degrees he developed his system, and erected special workshops for the construction of his portable plant; making use of his farm, and of some quarries of which he is possessed in the neighbourhood, as experimental places. At the present time this system of portable railways is in use for all the purposes of agriculture, of commerce, of manufactures, and even of war. Within so limited a space it would be impossible to give a detailed description of the rails and fastenings used in all these different applications. The object of this paper is rather to direct the attention of mechanical engineers to the various uses to which narrow-gauge portable railways may be put, to the important saving of labour which is effected by their adoption, and to the ease with which they are worked.

The success of the Decauville railway has been so rapid and so great that many inventors have entered the same field; but they have almost all constructed the portable track with sleepers that can be detached. There are thus, at present, two systems of portable tracks; those in which the sleepers are capable of being detached, and those in which they are not so capable. The portable track of the Decauville system is not capable of so coming apart. The steel rails and sleepers are riveted together and form only one piece. The chief advantage of these railways is their great firmness; besides this, since the line has only to be laid on the surface just as it stands, there are not those costs of maintenance which become unavoidable where the sleepers are fixed by means of bolts, clamps, or other adjuncts, only too liable to be lost. Moreover, tracks which are not capable of separation are lighter, and therefore more portable than those in which the sleepers can be detached. With regard to sleepers, a distinction must be drawn between those which project beyond the rails, and those which do not so project. The author has adopted the latter system, because it offers sufficient strength, while the lines are lighter and less cumbersome. Where at first he used flat iron sleepers he now fits his lines with a dished steel sleeper, which presents very great stiffness, at the same time preserving its lightness; and the feature which specially distinguishes this railway from others of the same class is not only its extreme strength but above all its solidity, which results from its bearing equally upon the ground by means of the rail-base and the sleepers.

In special cases the author provides also railroads with projecting sleepers, either of flat steel beaten out and rounded, or of channel iron; but the sleeper and the rail are always inseparable, so as to avoid lessening the strength, and also to facilitate the laying of the line. If the ground is too soft, the railway is supported by bowl sleepers of dished steel, especially at the curves; but the necessity for using these is but seldom experienced. The sleepers are riveted cold. The rivets are of soft steel, and the pressure with which this riveting is effected is so heavy that the sleepers cannot be separated from the rails, even after cutting off both heads of the rivets, except by heavy blows of the hammer, the rivets being driven so thoroughly into the holes in the rails and sleepers as to fill them up completely. The jointing of the rails is exceedingly simple. The rail to the right hand is furnished with two fish-plates, that to the left with a small steel plate riveted underneath the rail and projecting 1½ in. beyond it. It is only necessary to lay the lengths end to end, making the rail which is furnished with the small plate come in between the two fish-plates, and the junction can at once be effected by fish-bolts. A single fish-bolt, passing through the holes in the fish-plates, and through an oval hole in the rail end, is sufficient for the purpose.

With this description of railway it does not matter whether the curves are to the right or to the left. The pair of rails are curved to a suitable radius, and only need turning end for end to form a curve in either direction. The rails weigh 9 lbs., 14 lbs., 19 lbs., and 24 lbs. per yard, and are very similar to the rails used on the main railways of France, except that their base has a greater width in proportion. As to the strength of the rail, it is much greater in proportion to the load than would at first sight be thought; all narrow-gauge railways being formed on the principle of distributing the load over a large number of axes, and so reducing the amount on each wheel. For instance, the 9 lbs. rail used for the portable railway bears easily a weight of 4 ton for each pair of wheels. The distance apart between the rails differs according to the purpose for which they are intended. The most usual gauges are 16, 20, and 24 in. The line of 16 in. gauge, with 9 lbs. rails, although extremely light, is used very successfully in farming and in the interior of workshops. A length of 16 ft. 5 in. of 16 in. gauge, with 9 lbs. steel rails and sleepers, &c., weighs scarcely more than 1 cwt., and may, therefore, be readily carried by a man placing himself in the middle and taking a rail in each hand.

* Translation of: *Er of Untersuchungen über Erzgänge* (Weisbaden: Kreidel).

* Paper read at the recent meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

THE SOUTH WALES DOMESTIC SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 5000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. The purchase and sale and otherwise dealing in sewing and washing machines, &c. The subscribers are—W. T. Burton, Swansea, 300; W. Griffiths, Swansea, 200; W. C. Williams, Neath, 100; W. Telford, Swansea, 10; J. Polley, Penclawdd, 200; J. J. Phillips, Swansea, 10; D. J. Daniel, Pontardawe, 20.

ANGLO-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 200,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire mines, minerals, mining rights, timber, lands, buildings, machinery, plant, and other property. To carry into effect an agreement made between A. Standing of the one part, and E. Dawson, as trustee for the company, of the other, and generally to carry on the business of miners and smelters, buyers, sellers, and dealers in ores, minerals, and produce, and to act as agents and factors. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. Pearce, Dulwich, accountant; W. T. Shepard, Farringdon-street, printer; T. Woodward, 218, New Kent-road, clerk; R. H. Moore, Shortlands, clerk; A. Kingsbury, Groombridge, no occupation; W. C. Denston, Hornsey Rise, bookbinder; E. Chastelin, 14, Bushey Hill, manager. The subscribers will appoint the first directors, and the number of the latter must not be less than five or more than ten.

KOPF'S COMPRESSED FOOD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.*. Manufacturers, vendors, and dealers in extracts of meat, preserved meat, and other articles of food. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Lord Chelmsford, 5, Knaresborough-place; J. M. Carter, 6, Whitehall-yard; T. J. Cantrell, Upper Norwood; P. W. Pixley, 5, Upper Westbourne-terrace; C. Downes, 29, Bishopsgate-street within; E. E. B. Kidder, 91, Finsbury Pavement; W. Whitfield, 43, New Broad-street.

THE ALBERT PALACE ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To acquire a building adjoining Battersea Park, and establish, furnish, and maintain lecture and class rooms, museum, picture galleries, concert-rooms, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Sir R. W. Carden, 5, Threadneedle-street; W. T. Marriot, 56, Grosvenor Gardens; R. J. G. Freeborn, Richmond; B. Dale, West Kensington; C. Harvey, Drayton Park; J. A. Hilliard, 75, Cornhill; H. R. Sharman, Honor Oak.

THE ATLAS RAILWAY WAGON AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire the Atlas Wagon Works, situated at Cardiff, and continue the business connected therewith. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Bovey, Cardiff; R. Cory, Cardiff; W. H. Martin, Cardiff; P. Rowe, Cardiff; W. P. Annear, Cardiff; C. W. Ingram, Penarth; J. Haine, Cardiff.

THE PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. To manufacture, sell, and deal in ice, and to carry on the business of seed crushers and oil extractors, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Tansley, Birmingham; J. Fellows, Birmingham; F. Morton, Birmingham; J. Bellows, Birmingham; C. S. Heap, Birmingham; W. T. Tansley, Edgbaston; G. Tansley, Edgbaston.

THE RADING RIVER SOAP MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in shares of 2*l.*. To acquire and carry on an established business of soap manufacturers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. E. Minshall, Potteridge; J. C. Stanley, 41, Barnsley-road; R. Levick, Bartholomew House; G. S. Lovett, Upper Norwood; C. F. Branton, 101, Hartington-road; W. R. Edwards, Chelsea; W. Larking, Croydon.

THE CARDIGAN SLATE QUARRIES (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire the Glandorey Quarries, in Cardiganshire, together with the plant, machinery, and other effects, for the working and winning of slates, slabs, and other stones, and carrying on all quarrying operations. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. R. Stuttle, 70, Bloomfield-road; J. Young, 39, Pomeroy-street; C. Harrison, Peckham; J. C. Washbourn, Peckham; C. A. Daubeney, Peckham; H. P. Bernard, 5, Salters' Hall-court; A. E. George, 35, Beaton-street.

THE BIDDINGS COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.*. To work and get mines and beds of coal, ironstone, fire-clay, and other mineral substances at Old Hill, in the parish of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, and elsewhere in the same county, and Worcestershire. To manufacture and sell all kinds of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—B. Horner, Old Hill, shingler; W. W. Horner, Old Hill, clerk; J. Skidmore, Stourbridge, M.E.; W. T. Skelding, Wollaston, brick manufacturer; J. Skelding, Brierley Hill, manager; J. J. Horner, Dudley, machinist; J. Bache, Wollaston, contractor.

QUICKSILVER-WAYE AMALGAMATOR COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 45,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. The manufacture of apparatus in connection with certain patents, and reducing and refining the precious metals from their ores. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—H. Moon, Leicester; M. P. Gosset, Upper Norwood; J. Morrell, 184, Cornwall-road; A. H. Anderson, 68, Sterndale-road; T. Morrell, 8, Middleton Buildings; T. Richards, Portlady; J. S. Jeans, Victoria Mansions.

COWLESHAW, NICOL, AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To purchase the works, premises, machinery, &c., of a business of warehousemen, embroiderers, and manufacturers of silk, damasks, and other fabrics at Blackley, Manchester, London, and New York, and to continue said business. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. D. Ryde, Manchester; C. E. Smith, Manchester; S. W. Cocks, Manchester; J. Schofield, Manchester; A. Milne, Brooklyn; A. J. Yates, New York; R. Fiddes, Altrincham.

THE AMAZON COLONISATION AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire certain concessions, and to carry on a colonising and agricultural and commercial business in relation to Brazil. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. Matthews, Reform Club; J. Oliver, 130, Piccadilly; S. Montgomery, Forest Hill; E. Josaphat, 11, Duke-street; W. Stewart, Dalton; S. Samuels, 35, Throgmorton-street; W. Eayster, 58, Lombard-street.

THE CARIBOU CATTLE RANCH COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 80,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. In the United States or elsewhere the business of merchants, farmers, agriculturists, miners, smelters, engineers, general contractors, dealers in cattle, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. A. Alcock, New Mexico; G. Carden, Sanbiton; H. B. Scott, Shankill; H. Blaine, Sanbiton; J. A. Scott, St. Peter's Park; O. W. Scott, Torrington; F. Ince, St. Benet's Chambers.

THE CITY OF DUNEDIN SUBURBAN GAS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To manufacture and supply gas to said or any other towns in New Zealand. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—F. Buchanan, Ilford; F. V. Ball, Stepney; W. Billington, 42, Bloomfield-road; E. Lund, 3, Great Winchester-street; E. Caswell, 45, Beech-street; W. Caswell, 45, Beech-street; W. H. Shirley, 17, Almack-road.

THE HACIENDA DE SANTO DOMINGO COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 100*l.*. In connection with Mexico the general business of miners, farmers, agriculturists, metallurgists, &c. The subscribers are—The Marquis of Waterford, 30, Charles-street, 10; D. J. de la Poer Beresford, 30, Charles-street, 20; G. A. Fenwick, Bywell Hall, 60; O. Challis, Ryton-on-Tyne, 70; H. R. Corbet, Market Drayton, 80; C. Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10; A. Fenwick, Sanderland, 60.

SAMUEL SCOWCROFT AND SONS (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire and continue the business of colliery proprietors, ironmasters, coke manufacturers and miners, smelters, engineers, steel converters and iron founders, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. Scowcroft, Bolton; L. Lyon, Great Lever; W. Scowcroft, Cheshire; H. Scowcroft, Great Lever; L. Scowcroft, Bolton; W. R. Scowcroft, Manchester; W. Tyldsley, Bolton.

THE KAISER LAGER BEER BREWERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To purchase and carry on a brewery business at Niedermerdig, in Rhenish Prussia. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. de Havilland, Taunton; H. C. Gallup, Upper Norwood; J. D. Cobb, 8, Warton-terrace; H. Hüter, Chelsea; C. Hüter, 11, Adam-street; H. E. Edmunds, 16, Lyme-street; W. J. Clarke, 85, Gracechurch-street.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine shareholder, Redruth (May 29), writes:—Our market this week has been inactive, and prices generally have been dull. To-day market is steady, with but very little doing. At Dolcoath meeting on Monday, a dividend of 3*o.* was declared. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14; Dolcoath, 74 to 74½; East Pool, 41 to 41½; Killfret, 102 to 102½; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1¾; Polberr, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurow, 3½ to 4; South Crofty, 3½ to 4; South Frances, 9½ to 9¾; Tincroft, 4 to 4½; Trevannance, 2 to 2½; West Bassot, 4 to 4½; West Frances, 13 to 13½; West Kitty, 12½ to 12¾; West Polberr, 3½ to 3¾; West Poldice, 3½ to 3¾; West Seton, 4 to 5; Wheel Agar, 17½ to 17¾; Wheel Bassot, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheel Kitty, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Poldice, 1 to 1½; Wheel Uney, ½ to ¾.

—Messrs. ANNOT and WICKETT, stock and share brokers, Redruth (May 29), write:—The market has been quiet this week, but prices do not show much alteration. Dolcoaths have not been so firm since the meeting, but to-day there has been more disposition to buy. Closing quotations herewith:—Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14; Dolcoath, 73½ to 74½; East Pool, 41 to 41½; Killfret, 102 to 102½; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1¾; Polberr, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurow, 3½ to 4; South Crofty, 3½ to 4; South Frances, 9½ to 9¾; Tincroft, 4 to 4½; Trevannance, 2 to 2½; West Bassot, 4 to 4½; West Frances, 13 to 13½; West Kitty, 12½ to 12¾; West Polberr, 3½ to 3¾; West Poldice, 3½ to 3¾; West Seton, 4 to 5; Wheel Agar, 17½ to 17¾; Wheel Bassot, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheel Kitty, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Poldice, 1 to 1½; Wheel Uney, ½ to ¾.

—Mr. M. W. LAWDER, Liskeard (May 29), writes:—The mining market continues dull and inactive, and will probably remain so until after the Whitsun recess. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Anderson United, 3½ to 3¾; Bedford United, 1¾ to 1½; Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 13½; Dolcoath, 74 to 74½; Devon Consols, 3 to 3½; East Carnon, 3½ to 3¾; East Pool, 39½ to 40; Glasgow Carnon, 3½ to 3¾; Gunnislake (Olliters), 3½ to 3¾; Killfret, 3½ to 3¾; Marke Valley, 3½ to 3¾; Old Gunnislake, 3½ to 3¾; Phoenix United, 2½ to 3; Prince of Wales, 3½ to 3¾; South Carnon (Limited), fully paid, 3½ to 3¾; South Condurow, 3½ to 3¾; St. Just United, 5½ to 5¾; South Crofty, 3½ to 3¾; South Devon United, 3½ to 3¾; South Frances, 9½ to 9¾; Tincroft, 4½ to 5; West Bassot, 4 to 4½; West Carnon, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; West Frances, 12½ to 13; West Oreb, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; West Phoenix, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Bassot, 4 to 4½; Wheel Oreb, 1¾ to 1½; Wheel Kitty, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Uney, ½ to ¾; Wheel Uney, 1 to 1½.

—Mr. JOHN CARTER, mine shareholder, Camborne (May 29), writes:—There is very little alteration in prices to notice in the share market. At Dolcoath meeting on Monday a dividend of 3*o.* was declared, which was quite up to expectation. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14; Dolcoath, 73½ to 74½; East Pool, 41 to 41½; Killfret, 102 to 102½; New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½; New Kitty, 1½ to 1¾; Polberr, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurow, 3½ to 4; South Crofty, 3½ to 4; South Frances, 9½ to 9¾; Tincroft, 4½ to 5; West Bassot, 4 to 4½; West Frances, 13 to 13½; West Kitty, 12½ to 12¾; West Polberr, 3½ to 3¾; West Poldice, 3½ to 3¾; West Seton, 4 to 5; Wheel Agar, 17½ to 17¾; Wheel Bassot, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Grenville, 5½ to 6½; Wheel Kitty, 3½ to 3¾; Wheel Poldice, 1 to 1½; Wheel Uney, ½ to ¾.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, share-brokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (May 29), write:—The continuance of fine weather has had the effect of buoying up prices for home railway securities during the greater portion of the week, but on the publication of traffic returns this influence was in a great measure counteracted, and prices underwent a very general depreciation, helped in the case of some stocks by untoward events peculiar to themselves. The market for American rails continues to engross the attention of many operators, and the better classed stocks apparently are being attacked by speculators for fall, the result of which is that many issues have not been affected to anything like the extent that the rank and file have now showing falling values. Mexican railways, now quoted ex dividend, show a slight advance on the week, taking the amount of the dividend into calculation, but they have been lower, rallying on the traffic return (3800*l.*), decrease being considered favourably; the recovery has, however, only taken effect, or mainly so, to-day. Foreign funds are not changed much in value, but the balance of movement is adverse. Prominent amongst the changes are Egyptian issues, the United being 2½, Preference 3½, and Delta Sanieh 2½ lower. Russians, too, are ¼, and Argentine Hard Dollar Bonds 1½ down. On the other hand, Argentine Public Works Bonds are ½, and Italians ¼ higher. In Colonial Government stocks the only variations are slight rise in New South Wales, and slight fall in Victoria. In miscellaneous shares, Banks keep quiet, and seem inclined towards ease in value, as only Manchester and County make a rise—¼, whilst Consolidated are ½ to ¾; Liverpool Commercial, ¼, and Manchester and Salford, ¼ lower.

INSURANCE shares change hands to but a small extent; but here the opposing alterations are a little more nearly balanced.—Higher: Thames and Mersey Marine, ¼ to ½; British and Foreign Marine, ½; and Boiler Insurance and Steam Power, ½ to ¾. Lower: Royal (Liverpool), ¼; British Re-insurance, ¼; English and Lancashire, ¼; and Royal (London and Globe), ¼; and Reliance Marine, ¼.

COAL, IRON, AND MINING.—Transactions few, and excepting in Ebbw Vale solitary. Quotations were changed all lower, excepting in Cannel, and here the change only amounts to an advance of ¼ on buyers' figures, the sellers price remaining unaltered.—Lower: A. Knowles and Sons, ¼ to ¾; Tredgar A, 1½ to 2; ditto B, 1½. Rio Tinto Registered, 1½; ditto to bearer, ¾. Park Gate Iron, ¾; Boleckows fully paid, ¾ to ¾, and a few others of smaller amount. **COTTON SPINNING.**—No movement except in Anglo. Ordinary and Preference being ¼ each higher, whilst the Deferred are ¼ lower. **TELEPHONES.**—Lancashire and Cheshire bris and higher. United also better. **CORPORATION STOCKS.**—A, better where altered, but not much stock offering. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—A small general business, and no movements of importance in prices.

RAILWAYS.—Changes various, and resulting from varied causes. Fine weather helps values till traffic returns when they went depressed in many instances. Brighton A and B are lower, the fall being severest to-day on the fall of a portion of the Denmark Hill Tunnel. Chatham lower from same cause. Canadians lower on reduction of "back" on First and Second Preference, and again on the traffic showing a decrease on Trunks of 7872*l.* decreased. Chicago and Grand Trunk, 181½, increase; Detroit, A, 24½, increase; but opening prices to-day were the lowest. Americans still have much attention, and the larger and more influential lines are now being subjected to a "bear" attack, the fall in Lake shares, Illinois, and New York Centrals being heavy, and expected to be forced considerably lower.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker (May 29), writes:—During the past week the market has been quiet; the fortnightly settlement has intervened, and transactions now entered into are for new account (June 12). The rates of continuation are generally light, and the weather favourable, but the metal trades remain inactive.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies there has been more business doing, but prices are steady. Ebbw Vale are at 4½ to 5; Scottish Australian, 42s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.; and Wigan Coal, 30 to 35. In shares of foreign coal and steel companies prices are generally lower, especially in the case of the "back" on First and Second Preference, and again on the traffic showing a decrease on Trunks of 7872*l.* decreased. Chicago and Grand Trunk, 181½, increase; Detroit, A, 24½, increase; but opening prices to-day were the lowest. Americans still have much attention, and the larger and more influential lines are now being subjected to a "bear" attack, the fall in Lake shares, Illinois, and New York Centrals being heavy, and expected to be forced considerably lower.

In shares of gold and silver mines the principal business has been in Montanans, which declined from 52s. 6d. to 41s. 3d., on the statement from the mine not being up to expectation, and rumour that some of the new shares had been allotted very cheap, but they are now firmer at 44s. to 45s. Richmonds unaltered, but United Mexicana better on favourable advices from the mine. Balkis are at 20s. to 20½; Chilo, 5s. to 6s.; ditto (debentures), 90 to 100; California, 11s. to 12s.; Don Pedro, 1s. to 2s.; Eberhardt, 3s. to 4s.; Kapanga, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Lisbon Beryn, 18s. 3d. to 19s. 3d.; New Galia, 3s. to 5s.; Port Phillip, 1s. to 2s.; Rhos Reef, 2s. to 3s.; Rossa Grande, 1s. to 2s.; Tecoma, 1s. to 2s.; and West Calia, 5s. to 7s.

In shares of oil and miscellaneous companies prices are generally lower. Nobel's have declined from 17½ to 15s. 3d. to 15s. 5s. Elmore and Company (debentures) are at 47. Home Mines Trust, 13s. to 15s.; and Lawe's Chemicals, 90s. to 95s.

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOS. MILLER and SONS, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (May 28), write:—The home railway market has been steady since last report. Canadians show no changes of much importance, but Grand Trunk stocks have given way to some extent on the monthly statement. Americans have fluctuated rather violently in sympathy with New York prices. Reading General Bonds have had a further fall. Bank of Scotland has advanced from 313 to 315½. Arizona Copper have risen from 14s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. Midlothian Oil have fallen from 6½ to 5½. Prairie Cattle shares show a fall on each issue varying from ¾ to 1½. Swan Land and Cattle have receded from 6½ to 6¼. Western Cattle from 5½ to 5¼. Nobel's Explosives have gone from 17½ to 15½.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—OLD SORES, WOUNDS, AND ULCERS.—The readiness with which Holloway's ointment removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the surrounding disordered part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the ointment. This will give purity to the blood and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this ointment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins—new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, May 29: The appearances in the 105 east of engine-shaft, cross-cut, on the south side, are very much the same as reported last week. Since my last we have advanced 6 ft., the 105 cross-cut south. The appearance of the rock is not yet indicative of the near neighbourhood of a lode. It will take a drive of 2½ fms. more to prove this point.

CATHEDRAL CONSOLS.—Stephen Davey, Stephen Davey, jun., May 29: Setting Report: The 84 cross-cut to drive south of engine-shaft, by eight men and four boys, at 12½ per fm.; driven south 11 fms. 3 ft.; fair progress is being made in driving. We have met with a lode here about 1½ ft. wide, composed of capel quartz, chert, and producing muddle and a little copper. This is no doubt the middle lode spoken of by Capt. Michell in his report. The 84 to drive west by six men, at 6½ per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, chloride, and producing good stones of copper ore.

OREGION.—H. Hotchkiss, May 28: There is no new feature in mine worthy of special remark to-day, but the lode in the 130 yards level west is improving in character and size, and contains some lead ore and blende—a rather promising end.

CWMYSTWITH.—J. B. Rowe, May 28: I regret that very little was done in the winze last week, owing to a complete breakdown of our air fan, which had to be replaced by another. It is now at work, and the men have resumed the sinking of the winze. The ground continues stiff, and the lode still intact. The men engaged clearing stuff, securing levels, &c., in the old workings on the Comet lode are successful, and the lode where uncovered looks well for blende. The pitches on this lode (Comet) are turning out quite equal to our expectations. The stope and pitches on the new lode are without noteworthy change.

DERESBY MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, May 28: There is no change to report in any of the points in operation since last week. The two stopes in the roof at each end of the new shaft above No. 6 are worth about 1 ton of lead to the fathom. The other places above this point are worth about ½ ton of lead to the fathom.

DEVON FRIENDSHIP.—F. R. W. Daw, May 29: The 42 fm. level end, east of Bennett's engine-shaft, is set to two men, at 7½ per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7½ per fathom. We have put two men to drive a cross-cut south at this level at 6½ per fathom. Tancock's stope, in the back of this level, west of engine-shaft, is set to two men, at 2½ per fathom; the lode is worth 7½ per fathom for arsenical muddle. Floyd's stope, in the back of this level, is set to two men, at 1½ per fathom; the lode is worth 5½ per fathom for arsenical muddle. Bright's stope, in the back of the 30, west of Bennett's shaft, is set to two men, at 1½ per fathom; the lode is worth 3½ per fathom for arsenical muddle. Densen's stope, in the back of this level, is set to two men, at 1½ per fathom; the lode is worth about 8½ per fathom. Gill's stope, in the back of the 12, west of Bennett's shaft, is set to two men, at 2½ per fathom; the lode is worth 5½ per fathom for copper ore. Set two men to drive in the bottom of the adit level, east of ladder winze, at 3½ per fathom; the lode is worth 8½ per fathom. We have put four men to drive west on Kent's lode, at 4½ per fathom.

DUCHY PERU.—R. and J. Nancarrow, May 28: In cross cutting at the 80 we have not yet got through the lode, which is very large and of a promising appearance, and producing more spar, and also letting out a large quantity of water, which is draining the 70, or level above. This is in favour of sinking the winze below the 70 on the No. 1 north and south lead lode, which has improved since our last, and will now produce from 12 to 15 cwt. of silver-lead per fathom. A sample of the lead from the bottom of the winze was sent you on Saturday last, and hope you have received the same ere this. The rise of the 70 to the 60 is not yet communicated with the level, the air being bad it retards our progress, but as soon as holed will give us good ventilation, as well as open up good stopping ground. The tribute department on blende is producing good work, and in the muddle pitches we are finding good stones of lead. All surface operations are going on vigorously, and we are to-day sending away the two parcels of blende, also the preparations of other parcels are in a forward state. All machinery continues in good working condition.

EAST BOTALLACK.—T. Traher, May 28: The 20 end, driving east from the engine-shaft, is driven through the cross-course; the lode is looking very much better. I hope to give a more favourable report in my next. There is no change in the 20 west since last reported on. The 10, driving east from engine-shaft, is looking better than I have seen it for some time past. The 10, driving west from engine-shaft, is not looking so well as last reported on. The adit end, driving east from engine-shaft, is opening tribute ground. The setting on Saturday last went off fairly well, both tribute and outwork; the water is very much fallen off at the stamps, which will lessen our returns of tin.

WEST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennett, W. K. Minter, May 28: There has been no lode broken in the shaft sinking below the adit during the past week, therefore the value remains the same as last reported—10s. per fathom. A small dropper of good tin stuff has just been met with on the north side of the shaft, and will form a junction with the lode in the course of 2 fms. sinking. The shaft is now 8 fms. below the adit, and by the end of June we hope to be deep enough to commence another level. In the adit east end the lode is worth 5½ to 6½ per fathom. The stope is worth 6½ and 7½ per fathom respectively.

EAST WHEATLEY.—Thos. Richards, May 28: The lode is looking very much better, and is working very well, and keeping the water easy. We are now in full course of sinking the engine-shaft by nine men, and the lode is opening out very well; it is 2 ft. wide, producing tin stuff of excellent quality. We have sent some good tin stuff to the stamps this week from this lode. We shall next week be sinking the south shaft where there is also a very promising lode.

GAWTON.—Moses Bawden, May 29: Setting Report: The 117 to drive east, by four men, at 13½ per fathom; the part of the lode carried is 5 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore and 5 tons of arsenical muddle per fathom. The 95 to drive east, by four men, at 13½ per fathom; a very promising yielding lode, and yielding 6 tons of arsenical muddle per fathom. The 70 to drive east, by two men, at 11½ per fathom; the part of the lode carried is 6 ft. wide, and yielding 10 tons of arsenical muddle per fathom. The 70 to drive west, by two men, at 6½ per fathom; 1½ yielding 8 tons of arsenical muddle per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back of the 117 east, by four men, at 5½ per fathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the 117 east, by four men, at 6½ per fathom. No. 1 stope in the back of the 95 east, by four men, at 5½ per fathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the 95 east, by four men, at 5½ per fathom. A stope in the back of the 70 east, by two men, at 5½ per fathom. A stope in the back of the 70 west, by four men, at 4½ per fathom. A rise in the back of the 105 east, by four men, at 13½ per fathom. A rise in the back of the 50 east, by four men, at 10½ per fathom; this rise is going up into whole ground to the 50 and 40 fm. levels, and will lay open a large section of arsenical muddle. The rise in the back of the 82 east has been communicated with the 70. In the No. 1 stope in the back of the 82 east there is a fine lode of 8 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of arsenical muddle per fathom, and a good quantity of copper ore. In addition to our make of 51 tons of arsenical root during the last four weeks, we have raised, and shall sample to-morrow 75 tons of copper ore for sale at the next ticketing. This is a considerable improvement, and I hope and expect the copper sales increased to a much greater extent.

GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, May 28: In consequence of the continued dry weather we are at present unable to do but very little stamping, and I have placed the men to drive the adit end east, which is set to four men, at 55s. per fathom, about 2 fms. The lode part carried for 7 fms. is presenting a most promising appearance and producing good stones of tin.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, May 29: Rokell's Shaft: In the 95 level north the very promising prospects last reported have been maintained, and at present is looking well.—Level Engine-Shaft: No. 1 pitch, in back of the 60 level, is worth 3 tons of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. No. 2 pitch is producing 3½ tons of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 3 pitch, in bottom of level east, is yielding 10 cwt. of lead and 2½ tons of blende per fathom. No. 4 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 5 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 6 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 7 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 8 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 9 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 10 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 11 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 12 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 13 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 14 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 15 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 16 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 17 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 18 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 19 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 20 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 21 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 22 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 23 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 24 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 25 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 26 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 27 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 28 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 29 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 30 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 31 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 32 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 33 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 34 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 35 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 36 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 37 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 38 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 39 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 40 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 41 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 42 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 43 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 44 pitch, in bottom of level east, is producing 15 cwt. of

1 ton of ore per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom. In the 120, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and improved to 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the ground is also easier for driving. The lode in Gundry's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is 5 ft. wide, and yielding fully 3 tons of ore per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

MID-DEVON.—James Neill, May 24: A shaft: A surface rod broke on night of 17th inst., which delayed the pumping eight hours, and water rose to 5 feet above bottom of the 80, which owing to insufficient surface water during continuous dry weather has gradually risen at 2 p.m. to-day to 6 ft. above the bottom of 80. The wheel is working at 34 revolutions, and it will take $3\frac{1}{2}$ revolutions to cope with the water. A few showers of rain would soon enable us to drain it again. —O Shaft: The stopes in the back of the cross-cut north from the 50 east, worked by four men still yields 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom. It is surrounded by conglutinate strata, which augurs well for an early improvement.

NEW BROOKWOOD.—J. Browning, May 28: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft.

NEW CARADON.—N. Richards, May 28: No. 2 lode in the sink in the bottom of the 50 is 2 ft. wide, yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, but the level inside, or west of same, being crushed and full of debris, we have for the present, or until the level is cleared, suspended the sinking. And having by clearing the cross-cut north at the 20 discovered a large and promising-looking lode placed a part of the men to drive a little on its course to see how it looks when driven farther away from the influence of the cross-course. The branch on which we are driving east at this level is with the last 100 ft. has been disordered by cross-beds, now yielding saving work for copper, and looking at the size and composition of the lode and branches seen as the mine is being cleared I consider the prospects are very cheering.

NEW HOLMBUSH.—H. Bennett, May 24: Four weeks ago we cut into the soft part of the silver-lead lode at the 145 south, and since that time we have put up a rise in the back of this level, and have communicated with the 132, and from the opening up of this lode between these two levels four men during the last three weeks have sent out about 10 tons of silver-lead to the surface, in solid lumps varying in weight from 1 lb. to 3 cwt. in rock. We have now commenced to drive the 145 south on the course of this lode towards Redmoor; the lode in this continues to yield large rocks of silver-lead. We shall also commence at once to stope in the back of this level. If the lode continues as productive for silver-lead as at present our returns of silver-lead will be very considerably increased. The various stopes on the Flapjack lode at the 145 east and the 60 have improved both for arsenic and copper since my last report.

NEW KITTY.—W. Vivian, May 29: In the 50 ft. level, driving north of the engine-shaft, we have intersected several small branches, but, so far as yet seen, of no value. —Thomas's Shaft: We are making good progress in sinking below the 30 ft. level. At this point the lode has a very promising appearance, and is producing saving work for the stamps. The character of the lode is very congenial for the production of mineral.

NEW LANGFORD.—T. Gregory, May 29: We have cleared up the attic from the bottom of the 30, east of Malachite; lode at this level is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, producing saving work for copper, and going down in the attic, and in the floor of the mine. The lode in the 23 east is fully 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for silver-lead and blende, now set on tribute at 10s. in lb. and 10s. per fathom for driving. The pitches at the 20 are producing a fair quantity of silver-lead and blende. We are getting on with the dressing of ore as fast as our limited floors will permit. Samples of two small parcels of ore prepared for the market have been sent to the smelters; we are now waiting their offers for the same. We believe we are now producing of importance in the 20, west of the engine-shaft. Some fine stones of blende and silver-lead have been this day broken from the lode a little west of the engine-shaft.

NEW TRUPET CONSOLS.—T. Quentrell, May 29: We are making fair progress in sinking Trenthick shaft below the 28, and the lode has improved since the meeting. The lode in the 28 west has also improved, and is now worth 14s. per fathom for copper-ore and the ground is very favourable. The stopes in the back of the 23 east and west of the winze are worth, on an average, 10s. per fathom for copper-ore. The mine, on the whole, is opening out very well, and we are getting ready another good parcel of copper-ore.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, May 28: We are nearly through the elvan course in the 38 cross-cut south, consequently we hope now to make greater progress. No. 5 lode is at present split by a horse of granite; we do not attach much importance to this, as it maintains the same promising appearance, and producing saving work for copper. We have to-day put a pair of men to open out west on this lode at this level, and will keep you advised as to its size and appearance.

NORTH BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennett, May 28: The north lode in the shallow adit west end a few days since was 2 ft. wide, and containing some good tin stuff; to-day, however, it is very small in the end by means of a sudden bend in the elvan course, which is probably only a temporary contraction.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—Jas. Poligase, May 22: The vein in south end from deep adit is of a very promising nature. Nothing new at the other points of operation.

OLD GUNSLAKE.—W. Skewis, R. O. Seacombe, May 29: In the adit end west we are taking down the lode, which we find to be fully 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, and good work for tin and copper ore. A fine stone of the former we send you with this report. The lode eastward (caunter) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, yielding arsenical munda and copper ore, but not to value. We expect an early improvement at this point. No other change to notice since last report.

OLD SHEPHERDS.—R. Nancarrow, J. Nancarrow, May 26: Since our report of the 15th inst. Harvey's engine-shaft has been cleared to the bottom. The shaftmen have also divided and cased same to the 112, and are now engaged cutting a pit so as to prepare for sinking with all possible dispatch. The cross-cut has also been cleared to the lode east, and we are now engaged clearing the level west, so as to reach the end as early as possible. Good progress is being made in clearing the 102 west, where evidently a rich lode has gone down, as we have now reached the point where the former workers sunk in the bottom with hand pumps. This speaks well for the future. These bottoms are now full, but we propose clearing them as soon as practicable, so as to give you the value of the lode. This cannot be done before we reach the west end of these stopes to take up the water. The stuff which we are taking from the bottom of this level is rich lead work. We have holed to the 92 cross-cut at Old Sump, which is communicated to the perpendicular shaft, and we hope to soon be in a position to drive to cut the north lode, as mentioned in previous reports. The tribute pitches for lead have rather improved since our last, and we have two pitches working for blende which are looking very well. The two parcels of silver-lead sold last week, and the two parcels of blende delivered last week, and we are now preparing others for market, and also a good parcel of blende. Surface operations are progressing regularly, and all our machinery working well.

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.—William Derry, Henry Prin, May 29: On Saturday last we set eight stopes in our different levels, at prices varying from 12s. 6d. to 20s. per fathom, the men to put in their stulls and select the stuff according to the agent's instructions. We have been considerably delayed by the want of certain small parts of the machinery ordered, but shall get the stamps at work by Monday, as far as is concerned. On Tuesday, we are working hours for that purpose. Everything, both underground and at surface, is working well, and we venture to say that soon after the stamps are at work the sales of tin will prove satisfactory.

PATTERSYKE AND CLARGILL HEAD.—J. Peart, May 23: Low Level: We have made the rise at drift forehand about 6 fms., and do not meet with anything better. I have put the men on to rise where we had ore on the side of drift. In taking the vein off we have got some good pieces of ore, and the vein is from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and of good quality. I think we ought to find some ore, when we get into the all at this point. The Low level is now in place; it will stand much better, will not require so much timber, and make a better level.

POLOREBO.—W. H. Martin, May 28: Highburrow Shaft: At the 40 the men are making fair speed in cutting ground for winze-tackle, barrow-road, and fixing penthouse, which we hope to complete this week and on Monday next start the sinking below the 40 with a full crew of men. Other operations are progressing favourably.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, May 28: Good progress is still being made in the rise in the back of the 101 east. In the 102 west we have taken down the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore throughout, and fair stamping work for tin. We have commenced taking down the lode in the winze in bottom of the 90 west, which is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper ore. In the 90 west we are driving in the New Silver lode (which is principally composed of flonkan, white iron, and spar, with a little silver-bearing munda), by the side of the main lode, which appears to be passing through the Silver lode. The lode in the back of the 45 west is 4 ft. wide, worth fully 20s. per fathom for tin. Other stopes and tribute pitches producing the usual quantity and quality of stuff.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—A. Waters and Son, May 29: The 125 north is in a lode divided in two parts, worth together 3 tons lead ore per fathom. The stone which splits the lode here is wearing out, and when the two divisions come together a richer deposit of ore may be expected. The 125 south is in a lode 4 ft. wide, composed of beautiful white spar and lead ore, worth 25 cwt. per fathom. The 110 south is getting through the two, and will soon be into a wider and more productive lode. There is a long run of ore seen along bottom of the 95 in front of present 110 end, worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The 95 south is at present worth 1 ton per fathom, but this narrow lode is only temporary. The 80 south is through the above-named twitch and the lode is now 3 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fathom. The 80 cross-cut west has gone into lode 14 ft. wide, but the footwall is not yet reached. This great vein is standing by the side of all the levels from the 110 to 65 and we think it should be cut into and proved more than has been done hitherto. The stopes maintain their usual productiveness.

RUSSELL UNITED.—John Bray, May 29: The lode in the 45, west of cross-cut at Stephen's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, with a leading part on the south wall 20 in. wide, producing some black and grey with green carbonate of copper; we are having samples taken from different parts of the lode, which will be assayed in a few days, the results you shall know next week. The lode in Matthew's shaft sinking below the 97 is 4 ft. wide, spotted with copper and munda; looking very promising.

SOUTH CONDUROW.—Wm. Rich, W. Williams, H. King, May 28: The 54 end, west of Marshall's shaft, is in a strong kindly lode, worth 7s. per fm. for tin. The 66 end west is in a hard bar of ground, and the lode unproductive. The granite is easier for working in the 78 end west, and the lode increasing in size; but it is without tin to value. The stopes in the back of the 78 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 93 end west is smaller than usual, but we hope it will soon open out wider, as there is an increase of water coming from the lode towards the bottom of the level. The stopes in the back of the 93, east of King's shaft, is worth 12s. per fathom. The 90 end east yields low quality tinstone. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 8s. per fathom; and the stopes in the bottom is worth 12s. per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in the cross-cut and drivages at Plantation shaft. The 70 end east is worth 10s. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 15s. per fathom. The 50 end east is worth 8s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level is worth 12s. per fathom. The 40, east of engine-shaft, is worth 12s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 45 west is worth 12s. per fathom. We are cross-cutting through the lode in the 30 west; as far as can yet be seen, it appears to be worth 8s. per fathom.

SOUTH DARRIN.—John Mitchell, May 29: The 130 end west is looking well; the lode is wide and strong, and maintains the value given last week.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ ton silver-lead ore per fathom. The lode in the same level east is a little stronger, though not so rich as the west. This end is now under the run of ore ground going down in the 120, but the ore above the 120 had a decided easterly dip, consequently we may not cut it in the 130 for a fathom or two yet. The four stopes being worked are worth together 6 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. Our supply of water is very short. Drawing and dressing is being carried on regularly.

SOUTH DEVON UNITED.—W. Hooper, May 29: The lode in the 120, west of Martin's shaft, is 5 ft. of which is being carried, produces spar, munda, and copper ore to the value of 10s. per fathom. Driven during the past week 5 ft. The ore to the level of the 120 is now being driven, and the preparatory work necessary before commencing to sink the shaft; this is being done as fast as the nature of the work will admit. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, west of Old Sump shaft, 4 ft. of which is being carried, produces gossan, fluor spar, with rich stones of both black and yellow copper ore.

SOUTH KITTY.—The men have commenced to drive south to intersect the south lode, which is nearly a downright—downright lodes generally prove productive. We shall also drive upon the course of the New Kitty lode, which we have been sinking upon for several months past. We are now at the depth where lodes in this district begin to prove remunerative.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—O. Craze, May 28: Pascoe's shaft is worth 40s. per fathom for 12 ft. long. The 235 east is worth 12s. per fathom. The 235 west is worth 22s. per fm. The 225 west is worth 12s. per fathom. The 225, east of 3, has improved in appearance and value, now worth 14s. per fm., and I expect it will still improve as we drive east. The 265 west presents a kindly appearance, and is worth 8s. per fathom. There is also an improvement in the 265, a rise in the back of the 185 east is worth 18s. per fathom for 12 ft. long. All the stopes and pitches throughout the mine are looking much the same as when reported on last, and our returns continue about 53 tons per month.

STANDARD LEAD.—W. H. Borlase, May 29: East and West Lode: The lode in the 45 forebrest is daily improving, with every indication that we are near a great deposit of lead. The lode is now 4 ft. wide and increasing in size, the whole of which we are driving for blende. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is producing 3 tons of lead per fm. About 12 ft. to the west of this stope we are opening on the bottom of the 33, an lode looking kindly, producing saving work for lead and blende. There are several small branches of lead dropping from the hanging side into the lode, which, I think, will improve the lode shortly. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 33, on north and south lode, is producing 30 cwt. of lead and blende per fathom. No. 2 stope is at present poor. No. 3 stope, in the back of the 23, is producing 25 cwt. of lead and blende per fathom. I sent you a box of samples yesterday which were broken from a lode cropping out at surface. The lode is very large, and no miner would wish for a lode or stuff of greater promise. The samples will speak for themselves. We sampled yesterday 40 tons of blende for sale on the 5th prox. The machinery throughout the mine is working satisfactorily.

TREVAUNOE UNITED.—W. Vivian, May 29: In the 55 ft. level, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 20s. per fathom for copper ore. We sampled last week 11 tons of copper ore, worth over 12s. per ton. This was broken from driving the level, and the good lode standing in both the back and the bottom of the level for the whole length of drive.

TREVAUNOE.—J. Prisk, W. Edwards, May 28: Engine Shaft: The shaftmen have nearly completed the clearing of the 75, and the launders will be laid down this week to take up the western water; this will effect a great saving of time and expenditure in reaching the lower levels.—Wheal Boys Shaft, Caddy's Lode: We have several additional hands on tribute at this part of the mine, and the lode is daily improving. A being sent to surface of a fair quality, and the pitches are improving.—Caddy's Shaft: We have two extra pairs of men on tribute at this shaft, and consequently expect an increase in the returns during the coming month. The 90-in. engine is in good condition, and continues to work well.

WEARDALE.—James Blenkinson, May 24: Grove Rake: Lake Level: We are still cross-cutting sink in strong spar; vein lead in plate and spar, but unproductive. The foremost rise is looking more kindly. The main cross-cut north is in hard hazel, but without change. The middle drift east is poor-looking. The main drift west is slightly improved; worth 6 cwt. of ore per fathom. There is no change to note in the general appearance of the tribute pitches. The water level and the Coal Sill drift down winze are progressing favourably. Bolt's Burn: In Coal Sill drift the vein is strong, worth 3 tons per fathom. We have let a contract to six men, to rise from the Coal Sill drift to Little Limestone, at 100s. per fathom and 20s. per piece to open out for stope and ventilation.—Brandon Walls: We have placed 12 men west from shaft, six in Nattrass Sill drift, and six to drive Slaty Hazel drift, at 12s. per fathom and 20s. per piece; worth 20 cwt. of ore per fathom. We are pushing the repairs of the Slaty Hazel drift, and hope to commence driving work next week.—Killhope: Killhope Head Vein: Coal Sill Drift: The north branch east has considerably improved since last report; vein about 1 ft. wide, and worth 30 cwt. of ore per fathom. This is an important improvement. I hope we shall make the vein off to the east of cross lode, as we have a large track of virgin of ground untouched eastward.—Burtree Pasture: In Donaldson's level the vein has improved; spar more kindly work in the end—20 cwt. per fathom—and indications of the lode in the back of the level. In Waugh's rise the plate under Quarry Hazel has spots of ore, and we consider the lode better.—Greenlaw: Jackson's Level: There is no change in the top or limestone drift. We have let a contract to four men, to cut out a sump head and sink into 4 fms. Limestone about 4 fms. below main level. There was a rich course of ore in the Great Limestone in this part of the mine. The Quarry level foremost rise is up to within 2 ft. of Lowe's drift; we hope soon to make a communication to same; this is much needed on account of ventilation. There is no change in the tribute pitches in Dent's level, averaging 15 cwt. per fathom. Tribute pitches in middle and Quarry levels about the same as last week, and yielding usual quantities of ore.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, May 28: Gilpin's lode in the 38, west of main cross-course, is producing a little copper ore, but the ground is hard for driving in. The rise and stopes in the back of the adit level on this lode will yield in the aggregate $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 40, on this lode will yield $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore per fathom.

WEST CROOK.—John Phillips, P. D. Holman, May 27: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 50 is 3 ft. wide, and yields copper ore and munda, but not enough to value. The lode in the 50 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, and munda, and yields good stones of copper ore; a very promising looking lode.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—T. Hodge, F. Hodge, May 28: The stopmen since they have resumed sinking are making fair speed. The shaft is now down 1 fms. 1 ft. below the 50, and the machine kibbles working satisfactorily. The lode in the shaft is better, yielding occasional stones of tin. We have a limb of killas strata just come into the end of the shaft, charged with gossan and conglutinate for mineral. The tramroad in the 50, west on Fink, is completed to the end, in all 65 fms., and in a few days we shall have completed our air machine the same distance worked by a waterfall. We hope to drive (if this provides ventilation) east of the rise to meet the 40 ft. level east in a lode worth 7s. per fathom. The other bargains are without change since our last.

WEST KITTY.—W. Vivian, May 29: In the 34, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. In the 34, driving east, the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. In the 70, driving east, the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. In the 80, driving east of main rise, the lode is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 80, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 60, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. In the 50, driving east of No. 1 rise, the lode is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 50, driving east of No. 2 rise, the lode is worth 10s. per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the 70 the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 70, west of rise, the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 70, east of rise, the lode is worth 50s. per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 60 the lode is worth 50s. per fathom.

WEST PATELEY BRIDGE.—D. Williams, May 29: East Grassington Shaft: The winze below the 27, and sunk upon the course of the lode, is down 40 ft., with a drive from the bottom, in a lode 3 ft. wide, and producing 30 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Having proved the continued and improved value of the lode in depth here we propose to resume sinking the shaft another 10 fathoms to meet a large vein of good copper ore. The ground for overhead stoping. Other points without change, and all is going on well.

WHEAL COATES.—W. Vivian, May 29: We continue to push on the cross-cut south at the 80, where good progress is being made. In the 80 driving west the lode is producing some good copper ore. In the rise in the back of the 80 the lode is worth about 9s. per fathom for copper ore. Our tribute pitches at the 70 continue to produce the usual quantity of copper ore. We sampled last week 64 tons of copper ore, which will be sold on Thursday next, June 5. —WHEAL CREOR.—John Phillips, P. D. Holman, May 27: There is no change in the new shaft sinking below the 44 since last reported. In cross-cutting the lode in the 144, east of new shaft, we have not yet reached the north wall; the part we are cutting through contains some good stones of ore on the east side. The men are still engaged in stripping down the lode in the 144, west of new shaft, which appears to be nearing the horse of killas standing south; the lode will yield 10 tons of ore and 4 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level will yield 2 tons of ore and 4 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the 132, east of new shaft, will yield 8 tons of ore per fathom in the lode in the stopes in the back of this level will yield 3 tons of ore and 2 tons of munda per fathom. In the 72, east of new shaft, we have cut through the lode to the footwall; the lode is about 7 ft. wide, containing spar, with a little munda and ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 43 will yield 3 tons of ore and 2 tons of munda per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level will yield 4 tons of ore and 4 tons of munda per fathom. There is no change in any other part of the mine. Our sampling will be on the 30th inst., when we expect to sample about 50 tons of copper ore.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, May 28: The 205 east end is worth 9s. per fathom. The 193 east produces low price tinstone. The 178 east end is worth 8s. per fathom. The 165 east end produces low price tinstone. The 153 east end is worth 10s. per fathom. The 140 west end is poor, but this end is likely to improve soon. The 130 west end is worth 10s. per fathom. No other changes, the stopes are turning out much as usual. We have laid the foundation of the engine-house, and if the weather turns out to be fine as now, with the staff of men we have employed, we may make rapid progress with said building.

WHEAL UNY.—Wm. Hamby, May 29: Hind's engine shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground for the bearers and elstern at the 203. This work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The lode in the 203 west is worth 6s. per fathom for tin. The lode in the end east is the full size of the end, and worth 8s. per fathom. In driving the 193 end, west of Old Sump shaft, we have intersected a lode 2 ft. wide, which is worth for copper 12s. per fm. We shall continue the drive on this lode, by so doing we shall desec the main or tin lode, which is north of the copper. We have broken into the tin part in places, which produces good work the full width, and worth—however, will be further tested when stoped. The lode in the 182 end west is worth 12s. per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are yielding the usual quantity of tin. All the machinery is working.

SHROPSHIRE LEAD MINES.—"A Miner" (May 29) writes:—All hands in the Tankerville district are anxiously looking for their back pay to be sent from London; at least they expect one month's pay on the regular monthly pay day, which will be next Friday, June 5. The mines here as a whole are of old standing and permanently pro-

ductive; when runs or pipes of ore are met with, as a rule they continue down as good and in some cases improve in depth, with of course some deviations.

TOLIMA MINING COMPANY.—Advices received by the mail of May 26, of which the following is an abstract:—

Frias March returns	\$38,947.3
Cost	35,287.2
Estimated profit	\$2,200.1
The underground report shows	Fms. Ft. In.
of ground opened, of which	25 1 8
were unproductive, leaving of productive ground	18 0 8
of an average assay value of 37½ cwt. per ton.	69 1 0

UNDERGROUND REPORT, FRIAS.—Engine-shaft sunk 4 ft., making 15 ft. under the 80. No change has occurred, the lode continuing large and congenial for the production of paying mineral at a greater depth, being 8 to 10 ft. wide, with a leader of quartz and limestone ranging 6 to 10 in. wide throughout the length of the sump, impregnated with lead and blende ores, and argentiferous iron pyrites. The indications generally in the sole are of a highly encouraging kind, and we have hopes of soon coming upon a rich section of oreground. Bearers and landing brace with tackle have been erected at the 80, and the defective portions of the main pump rods taken out and replaced with new. The pitwork and pumping connections generally are in good condition and working satisfactorily.

80 EAST.—Extended 9 ft. The lode in the forebrest is from 6 to 7 ft. wide between the walls carried in the drive, composed of light blue killas and quartz, with a good leader of mineral on the footwall of a solid nature near the sole. Strings of mineral exist throughout the face of the drive showing a fair percentage of red and grey silver ores. The end presents a very hopeful appearance for the continuance of driveage. Its value to date is from 18 to 20 cwt. per fathom of mineral producing from 300 to 350 cwt. per ton.

80 WEST.—Advanced 8½ ft.; also shows the vein large and promising, with frequent pockets of rich looking mineral principally occurring on the footwall. The driveage continues to give out considerable quantities of water.

70 EAST.—Advanced 16 ft. The sole is entirely in lode showing vein matter still standing in both sides, but of present very disordered and unsettled character. The principal constituents are decomposed killas, quartz, and limestone, with occasional patches of iron pyrites.

70 WEST.—Advanced 11½ ft. Presented decidedly improved appearance, a strong leader charged with lead and blende ores and iron pyrites with spots of black and grey silver appearing in the end. The continuance of this driveage should be accompanied with very satisfactory results judging from its present appearance.

ROGERS' WINZE.—Total depth 7 fms. 3 ft. The sole shows a strong and productive vein yielding from 15 to 18 cwt. of mineral estimated to produce 300 cwt. silver per ton. We have reason to expect from present indications in the sole further improvements as the winze goes down.

No. 1 CROSS CUT. by two men, at \$105 per fathom, extended 4½ ft., has traversed several branches evidently thrown out from the main lode, but is yet short of reaching the large quartz lode, formerly the south lode, which it is being driven upon with the object of intersecting in common with No. 2 CROSS CUT, extend during the month 6½ ft., and has also traversed a number of branches of lode stuff containing small quantities of mineral. The ground is stiff for driving, and lets out a heavy feed of water.

No. 1 STOPE. by six men, averages 25 cwt. of mineral per fathom. Estimated to produce 300 cwt. silver per ton. Stopped 19 ft. during month.

No. 3 and BONANZA STOPE are now amalgamated and worked as one, by 24 men, worth on average 60 to 65 cwt. per fathom, the mineral producing 450 to 500 cwt. per ton. These stopes are not so productive as formerly, having evidently reached the eastern margin of the great ore shoot. We have hopes of meeting the extension of this range of ore ground in the deeper workings east of Rogers' winze, which will be started as soon as the winze has reached the required depth; stopped, 110 ft.

No. 5 STOPE averages 18 cwt. mineral per fm., estimated to produce 250 cwt. silver per ton; stopped, 38 ft.

60, ESPERANZA SHAFT deepened 6 ft. under the 60; present depth, 11 ft. The sinking is passing through the junction of the main east and south lodes. The sole presents a much better appearance than at any point in the sinking from the 50 to this. The past few days some good specimens of silver-lead and blende ore were broken in the sump.

RINCO'S RISE on south part of main lode, about midway between No. 2 (50) east winze and Castaneda's rise, continues on an exceedingly rich branch of ore worth from 30 to 35 cwt. per fathom, producing from 450 to 500 cwt. silver per ton. The rise has intersected the junction of the north and south branches. The length of this pipe of ore ground is from 15 to 20 ft. (east to west). The height to which it has extended and the quality of the mineral has exceeded our expectation, as the vein was small and the ore ground but 4 to 5 ft. long in the back of the level, while the great body of the lode (producing the bonanza) was proved to exist on the opposite side of the dividing pillar or horse of killas. Risen, 5 ft.; stopped 12½ ft.

No. 3 STOPE, back of 60, produces 15 cwt. per fathom.

WEST END extended 15½ ft. Stripping side on north branch 9 ft. 9 in. The sinking is passing through the junction of the main east and south lodes. The sole presents a much better appearance than at any point in the sinking from the 50 to this. The past few days some good specimens of silver-lead and blende ore were broken in the sump.

WEST ADVANCED 6 ft. 3 in. The lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide in the end, composed mainly of light grey schist and quartz, a decided change having occurred in the character of the ground for the better, both in regard to progress and prospect.

WEST-WEST END advanced 3¼ ft. Stope in back of same, by two men, at \$23 per fathom; wrought 22¼ ft. This end is passing through a fault in cross-course, and the lode behaved slightly southwards, and much disordered at the point of junction, but again showing signs of productiveness as we got beyond the influence of the fault mineral of good quality appearing in pockets as the driving advances. The stope is scarcely as productive as at last report.

SABANDIA MINE.—Engine-shaft sunk 27 feet. A considerable quantity of ground was also taken down from the north side preparatory to sinking. The vein in the 10 ft. level, 10 in. wide, composed principally of quartz with patches of lead, blende, and pyrites, a kindly looking vein.

12 EAST advanced 5 ft. This vein is 16 to 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, and a good leader of mineral, often producing fine specimens containing red and grey silver. The end wears a very promising aspect, notwithstanding its getting into shallower ground. A drift or adit is about being started from surface (below the old shallow adit) to meet this, which on communication will greatly facilitate the general operations of the mine, as well as make the ore ground passed through to be expeditiously worked.

12 EAST advanced 18½ ft. The end is at present in a cross-course of considerable size, which appears to have thrown the lode north. We expect to be through the cross-course before the end of this week, and hope to see on its opposite side the continuation of the ore sunk upon in the winze under adit, which has been drained by the driveage, and is now being put in order for sinking to this level. Pitwork and pumping gear all working satisfactorily.

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS:—Extreme quietude has again characterised the markets for public securities this week, and, on the whole, prices have had a downward tendency. It is difficult to assign sufficient reason for this state of things, but it is admitted that the railway traffic returns are not quite up to the mark. It must not be forgotten that materials and labour are very cheap, and, therefore, it is improbable that the dividends to be declared in July by the railway companies and banking establishments will compare unfavourably with the previous year. Eventually the market will have much to cheer in the great rebound after the present stagnation, for it must inevitably clear out weak holders, and the markets are not likely to suffer hereafter from the want of speculation now existing—in fact, everything is settling down upon a sure foundation. It is remarkable that the metal markets have so well stood the test of trade stagnation, and this observation applies especially to the tin trade. Judging from facts not generally known, but which are fairly conclusive in regard to the future of tin, the prospects are by no means so bad as a few apprehend. The tin trade is getting through the two, and will soon be into a wider and more productive lode. There is a long run of ore seen along bottom of the 95 in front of present 110 end, worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom. The 95 south is at present worth 1 ton per fathom, but this narrow lode is only temporary. The 80 south is through the above-named twitch and the lode is now 3 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fathom. The 80 cross-cut west has gone into lode 14 ft. wide, but the footwall is not yet reached. This great vein is standing by the side of all the levels from the 110 to 65 and we think it should be cut into and proved more than has been done hitherto. The stopes maintain their usual productiveness.

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk Birchall, writes:—Opening: American prices are much firmer, the fact of to-day being a holiday at New York having apparently induced the closing of accounts for a fall. Home railways are favourably affected by the improvement in the weather. Illinois and Lake Shore have risen 1½; Erie are again 16, being an advance of ½. Suez Canal shares are 1½ higher on the adoption of the convention yesterday. Egyptian bonds are from ¾ to ¾ better; Mason and Barry, 9¼ to 9½; Rio Tinto, 47½ to 48½; Hudson Bay, 22½ to 23. Closing: The markets have been thinly attended in view of the approaching holidays. Apart from the decline in Rio Tinto and Mason and Barry, arising from special circumstances, mining shares have met with fair support in spite of the settlement and the coming Whitashite recess. Although only a limited market, Tolima shares have advanced from 8 to 10. The rise appears to have induced some enquiries for Colombian Hydraulic, the situation remaining, however, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. From information received it seems not improbable these shares may soon double in value. The Rio Tinto still neglected at 4½ to 4½; Orkla, 15s. to 17s.; Organo, 19s. to 21s.; Old Shepherds, ¾ to ¾; East Wye, ¾ to 1; Home Mines Trust, 13s. to 15s

TO THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to—
MESSRS. PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO.,
SWORN METAL BROKERS,
ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1849.)

HENRY NUTT,

BIRMINGHAM,

PURCHASER OF
LEAD ASHES, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, TIN
ASHES, TERNE ASHES, AND ALL REFUSE CON-
TAINING TIN AND LEAD.

HENRY WIGGIN AND CO.,

(LATE EVANS AND ASKIN),

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 30, 1884.

IRON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	TIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pig, G.M.B., f.o.b., Clyde...	2	13	English, ingot, f.o.b., 30	0	88 0 0
.. Scotch, all No. 1...	2	2 0	.. bars...	88	0 0 89 0 0
Bars Welsh, f.o.b., Wales...	5	0 0	.. refined...	89	0 0 90 0 0
.. in London...	5	10 0	Australian...	84	5 0 84 7 6
.. Stafford...	6	10 0	Banco...	nom.	—
.. in Tyne or Tees...	5	2 6	Strait...	83	12 6 83 15 0
.. Swedish, London...	9	0 9 10 0	Copper...	nom.	—
Rails, Welsh, at works...	5	0 0	Tough cake and ingot...	60	0 0 61 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London...	7	10 0	Best selected...	61	10 0 62 0 0
Plates, ship, in London...	8	0 0 8 5 0	Sheets and sheathing...	66	0 0 70 0 0
Hoops, Staff., in London...	8	10 0 7 0 0	Flat bottoms...	71	0 0 74 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon.	8	10 0	Wallaroo...	nom.	—
STEEL.			Burra, or P.C.O....	61	10 0 63 0 0
English spring...	12	0 0 13 0 0	Other brands...	62	0 0 62 10 0
.. cast...	30	0 0 45 0 0	Chill bars, g.o.b....	55	17 6
Swedish, keg...	13	0 0 14 0 0	QUICKSILVER.		
.. fac. hbm.	13	0 0 14 10 0	Flasks, 75 lbs., war.	5	7 6
Rails at works...	5	0 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.		
.. Light, at works...	6	0 0 7 0 0	Alloys I. and II.	112	0 0
LEAD.			.. V.	118	0 0
English pig, common...	11	7 6 11 10 0	.. VI. and VII.	133	0 0
.. L.B.	11	7 6 11 15 0	.. XI., Duro A, Duro B.	110	0 0
.. W.B.	11	7 6 12 0 0	BARS.		
.. sheet and bar...	12	2 6	Wire...	64	—
.. pipe...	12	10 0	.. Tubes...	65	—
.. red...	15	10 0	.. Sheets...	75	—
.. white...	17	10 0 19 5 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets	57	5 6
.. patent shot...	14	5 0	TIN-PLATES.		
Spanish...	11	0 0 11 1 3	Charcoal, 1st quality...	1	10 0 1 2 0
NICKEL.			.. 2nd quality...	0	10 0 1 0 0
Metal per cwt.	—	—	Coke, 1st quality...	0	10 0 1 0 0
Ore 10 percent, per ton.	—	—	.. 2nd quality...	0	15 0 16 0
SPELTZ.			Black...	15	10 0
Sheelan, ordinary brand...	7	6 14 12 6	Canada, Staff., or Gla.	12	0 0
.. special brand...	14	1 6 14 17 6	at Liverpool...	12	0 0
English Swansea...	15	10 0	Black Taggers, 450 lb.	30	0 0
Sheet zinc...	13	0 0	14 x 10	30	0 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less for ordinary; 10s. per ton less for Canada; 1X 6s. per box more than 10 quoted above, and add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Business for the ordinary wants of the trade remains very quiet, and the sundry fluctuations that have been made in prices during the past week have arisen almost entirely from speculative transactions. Operators have for the most part regulated their contracts for the fall, and consequently, since ordinary trade is not sufficiently good to give support to the market, lower prices have been accepted. Were it not for the speculative business that is being transacted the markets would be stripped of all vitality, because the legitimate demand is most inactive. There is no metal that can be pronounced good, tin, perhaps, forming a slight exception; but whether we turn our attention to copper, in which there is but a paucity of regular business, or iron, in which many of the works are bringing their machinery to a standstill, or to the absence of demand, or whether we look at spelter, in which business is contracted on account of the unfavourable state of the galvanising trade, or lead, which is in dull request, or tin-plates, or quicksilver, which are easy in value through bad business—all are in an unsatisfactory state, and give no promise of a forthcoming revival. There is not even the satisfaction of finding one metal in a favourable condition to bear a healthy influence upon the others, and, therefore, this adds another evidence of the probable prolonged state of inactivity. With such an unsatisfactory state of regular business—and here we may mention the fact that most other branches of commerce are reported in an equally deplorable condition—it is easy to account for the manifest anxiety holders show to rid themselves of their stocks; they press sales largely, irrespective of the enormous sacrifices they thereby make. At the same time it is very questionable whether they are not adversely affecting their own interests by so doing.

It must not be forgotten that present prices are very low, and although genuine trade does not warrant any advance it does not follow that a fall is necessary. Present prices are said to leave no margin of profit to manufacturers, and, consequently, they are not likely to push sales at current rates, but at the same time if operators "bear" the markets, and thus cause an adverse tendency of prices, the cheaper value at which manufacturers can buy their raw material may, perhaps, induce them to accept rather lower rates. We are now brought to the close of the spring season, and it must generally be acknowledged that business during that period has been decidedly limited; and although, owing to the spurt which was effected at the end of April and the beginning of this month, there was in some metals a slight improvement effected in prices, yet it is a matter of much regret that there is no recovery in the ordinary trade. The demand has not followed the advance, and, consequently, grave doubts are entertained for the summer months, particularly as there are not the slightest symptom just yet of any improvement. Speculative business alone divests the market of its inaction; were it not for this there would be no break to the regular monotony, and prices would probably continue to recede further and further. As it is while the speculative feeling causes many a sharp fluctuation, yet the interest operators possess in the maintenance of the markets is sufficient to induce them every now and then to support the market, and thus check the retrogressive tendency. The Epsum week and the approach of the Whitsuntide recess may, perhaps, have had a little to do with interfering with business, but not to any particular extent, and our market will be closed from to-night until next Tuesday morning.

COPPER.—On Saturday and Monday last prices for Chili bars continued to fall heavily until 55l. was accepted for cash parcels, but the downward tendency was then arrested, and the market, after remaining steady on Tuesday, began to show symptoms of rallying on the following day, and an advance of 2s. 6d. was then secured. Yesterday also the tone continued to strengthen, and there were buyers at 55l. 5s., while today there has been active buying, and 55l. 17s. 6d. is the closing quotation. The future of this market is attended with much uncertainty, because no definite estimate can be made of future supplies. It is not the demand which gives cause for anxiety, that during the past few months has been rapidly developing, so that a maintenance of heavy deliveries has been kept up; but it is the chance of heavy supplies which unsettles the market and urges on many holders to rid themselves of their stocks. We should not, however, be surprised to see a little rally within the next week or so, because there has been a heavy fall, and a rebound generally follows, and more particularly if the next charter for Chili, which may be expected in when business is resumed after the recess should prove light.

The last two charters have been heavy, and, therefore, there is a greater chance of the next one being for a more limited quantity. Again, weak holders are not so plentiful as they were, and the united efforts of the "bull" party may, consequently, be sufficient to establish a temporary advance; and, in fact, the market has already taken an upward turn. The imports of Chili produce during the last half of this month have been 660 tons, and the deliveries 711 tons; the imports of other kinds of copper 1533 tons, and the deliveries 711 tons. A feature which argues very much in favour of this market is the total imports of Chili produce during this year have been 23,948 tons, and the deliveries for the same period 35,255 tons, thus showing a very sensible reduction in the stocks of this particular kind of copper. The total visible stock of Chilean copper in first and second hands in Liverpool and Swansea yesterday was 24,292 tons, against 25,095 tons on the 15th inst., being a decrease of 794 tons.

IRON.—The present condition of the manufactured branch of this trade is undoubtedly very deplorable. Some works are closed altogether, others are partially so, short time is the general characteristic, and current prices are reported most unprofitable; so that not only is there a heavy loss incurred through the plant and machinery standing idle, but there is also no remuneration upon the small business that is being transacted. For many months past the trade has been going from bad to worse, scarcely without any favourable fluctuation, certainly as regards finished iron, in which there has been one continuous crumbling away of prices, until they have now touched nearly as low a figure as they have ever been known before. The continued inactivity in the shipbuilding trade is a feature very much to be lamented, and greatly tends to increase the depression in the iron market; and although some are sanguine enough to anticipate that the shipbuilding industry will ere long be very much stimulated, yet at present there seems no prospect of such a healthy boom. Those who anticipate a speedy revival in shipbuilding base their views upon expected orders for enlarged steamers for America; but in the present financial crisis in financial circles in America it is premature to predict any improvement in any branch of trade with that country. In fact, the absence of American business at the present time is one of the principal drawbacks to this trade. Almost daily advices from that country report iron dull, so that there are no symptoms of a rally yet

awhile; but it is to America that we look in ordinary times for a large consumption of our iron. Pig and the old material are invariably shipped off to New York and other American ports in large quantities, but now there are but very few, if any, shipments being made, and our stocks here are allowed to accumulate and greatly augment, with the necessary consequence of considerably depressing the market and depreciating prices. The reports from all centres of the iron industry are alike, and show no symptoms of the near approach of any permanent revival.

The Glasgow market opened this week with a very quiet tone, and without any noteworthy feature, business being done at 41s. 3d., and the price continued to fall to 41s. 2d. on the following day, at which point there were sellers over at the close. There was a fairly large business transacted on Wednesday, and the market was rather firmer at 41s. 1d. to 41s. 2d., strengthening still further yesterday to 41s. 3d., but without a very large business doing, and today the closing quotation for the week is telegraphed as 41s. 3d. The shipments last week were 18,240 tons, against 14,130 tons for the same week of last year, being an increase of 2110 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 227,114 tons, against 237,549 tons for the same time of last year, and 250,110 tons for the similar period of 1882. There continues to be 95 furnaces in blast, and the public stock has been further diminished by 610 tons, and now amounts to 590,994 tons, against 591,604 tons last week. The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 5480 tons, against 5150 tons for the same week of last year, being a decrease of 330 tons, and which makes a total increase for the whole of this year compared with last of 2085 tons. The tone of the Cleveland market does not improve, nevertheless prices have been a shade firmer, owing to a few buyers' immediate requirements necessitating their making purchases. Again heavy shipments have checked the downward tendency, the exports for the month having been above 75,000 tons and those for last week 22,000 tons; this, it is thought, will make a favourable impression upon stocks.

The principal business in No. 3 has been done at 35s. 9d., although in some instances 35s. 6d. has been paid, but there are still a few second-hand sellers who are accepting 35s. 6d. The quotation for No. 4 forge is 35s. 6d., and the public stock has been reduced by 250 tons. There is little or nothing doing in manufactured, and prices are nominally quoted at—1. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 5s. for bars; 4l. 15s. for angles, and 5l. for ship-plates. There is not much change to report from Wolverhampton, and no improvement is anticipated in the shipping demand, but makers of best bars seem rather to look forward to a somewhat better demand for home consumption. A fair number of orders have been received from Australia, but they are most limited quantities. Best bars are quoted at 7l. to 7l. 10s., and common at 6l. to 6l. 10s. The demand for sheets is limited, and singles are quoted at 7l., doubles at 7l. 15s., and ladders at 8l. 10s. Pigs are dull of sale, and all-mines realise 57s. 6d. to 60s.; part mines 45s.; and Derbyshire, 43s. 6d. to 44s. per ton. The Birmingham market remains decidedly flat, and notwithstanding the short time that some of the works are in operation, and the reduced number of furnaces in blast, stocks accumulate, showing that there is still an increase in supplies over requirements. This is a notable feature both in the manufactured and crude departments of the trade.

TIN.—Business in this metal has been fairly brisk, transactions at the early part of the week being transacted for the fall, but later on the market has been steady. The uncertainty of the future causes operators to hesitate before entering into contracts—they are undecided whether to operate for the rise or fall. In the actual condition of the trade there is not much change to report, and operators are unable to gather therefrom the probable tendency of future prices, and opinions are divided as to the effect likely to be produced by the question of supply and demand. The deliveries this month have not been very large, and when the statistics are made up to-morrow or early next week, it is generally expected that there will be an increase in the total visible stock, which for a while must be a depressing influence upon prices; but then, on the other hand, there has already been a serious fall in the value of this metal, and the question to be decided is whether that fall is adequate to the increase that may have been made in the public stock.

Had the market been sustained throughout the month, then, with an increase in stocks, there might be just cause and reason for a fall; but, since the market has not been upheld, but has depreciated considerably, it by no means follows that there will be an increase in stocks, that, therefore, there must be a further reduction in prices. The action of operators will influence the immediate future of prices more than statistics; and, within the last day or so, they have shown themselves indisposed to continue accepting the low prices. To-day, particularly, there has been a hardening tendency, and somewhat better prices have been paid. It seems that there will soon be some advance in prices, and, probably, the stiffening tendency of prices during the last day or two is the forerunner thereof; but the permanency of the advance will depend upon whether the fears of a continued increased supply are to be realised.

LEAD.—The market is quiet, and there are buyers of Spanish at 11l., and a little might be bought at 11l. 1s. 3d. per ton.

SPELTZ.—The market is unchanged at 14l. 7s. 6d. to 14l. 12s. 6d. for ordinaries.

STEEL.—The demand is dormant, and prices have an easy tendency, although nominally the quotations are unaltered.

TIN-PLATES.—There is no change to report either in the state of the demand or prices.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the importers accepted 5l. 7s. 6d., but the demand has not improved, and there are sellers from second hands at less money.

The dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET have been chiefly occupied in the settlement of the fortnightly account, and general business has been dull, with very little alteration in prices. The mines dealt in have included Wheal Crebor, Wheal Agar, Dolcoath, New West Caradon, Leadhills, West Frances, Roman Gravel, New Langford, Old Shepherds, East Rose, West Kitty, and a few others.

TIN.—The Banca sale on Wednesday realised 88l. 15s. per ton, a price considerably in excess of the English market, which seems to continue flat. In shares very little is doing. Carn Breas are quoted 3 1/2 to 4; Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14. Dolcoath, 74 to 76 ex div.; at the meeting held in Cornwall the accounts showed a profit of 7579l. on three months' working, and a credit balance of 7111l. out of which a dividend of 1l. 10s. per share (7056l.) was declared. The tin sold for the quarter (577 tons) realised 28,277l. The engine-shaft is now down 9 ft. below the 375, and the lode for the length of the shaft (12 ft.) is worth 200l. per fathom. The 375 west is worth 50l. per fathom. The 375l. east 40l. per fathom. In the new east shaft, 9 1/2 fms. under the 364, the south part of the lode contains a little tin. The quarter's sale now credited is the largest ever made by this, or perhaps any other mine in England; and as the stuff which has to be stamped and dressed yields only about 80 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff, some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the works.

East Pool, 40 to 42; East Blue Hills, 1 1/2 to 2; New Kitty, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Killifreth, 1 1/2 to 2; South Condorow, 9 1/2 to 10; Tincroft, 4 to 4 1/2; Tresavean, 1 1/2 to 2; West Frances, 13 to 14; West Kitty, 12 1/2 to 13; Wheal Agar, 17 to 17 1/2; Wheal Bassett, 3 to 3 1/2; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6 1/2; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1 1/2 to 2; South Crofty, 3 1/2 to 4; at the meeting a call of 12s. 6d. per share was made. The loss on five months' working was 1367l., and the balance against the mine 5134l. The tin sold (54 tons) realised 2332l. The returns of tin have slightly increased, and the agents hope for further improvements. East Lovell, 1 1/2 to 2; Mounts Bay, 4s. to 6s.; Polberro, 1 1/2 to 2; Phoenix, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; South Frances, 9 to 9 1/2; Tresavean, 1 1/2 to 2; South Kitty, 9s. to 11s.; West Godolphin, 1 to 1 1/2; West Phoenix, 1 1/2 to 2; Wheal Pevor, 1 to 1 1/2; Wheal Uny, 1 1/2 to 2.

COPPER.—There is very little change here, and scarcely any business doing; prices are weaker, for when sellers press the market with shares buyers hold back, or only buy at low prices. Bedford United, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 3 to 3 1/2; Gunnislake (Clitters), 1 1/2 to 2; Mellanear, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. Prince of Wales, 4s. to 6s.; The new discovery in the 45 is worth 20l. per fathom for tin. West Caradon, 2s. to 4s.; West Crebor, 2s. to 4s.; West Seton, 4 to 4 1/2; New West Caradon, are rather weaker at 3s. to 5s. No. 5 lode east is at present split by a horse of granite, to which the agents do not attach much importance, as it produces saving work, and maintains the same promising character. Wheal Crebor, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; the sampling this week is 507 tons of copper ore. New South Caradon, 4 to 5; sinking has been commenced on the course of the lode, which is 2 1/2 ft. wide, and improving every foot, so that the agents write they are strongly of opinion they have only to go deeper to meet with a productive lode.

New Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on four months' working of 719l., and a debit balance of 3396l. A call of 6s. per share was made. The copper ore credited amounted to 453l. South Caradon, 11s. 3d. to 13s. 9d.; Mellanear, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Devon Friendship, 1s. to 2s. At the setting this week the mine is said to have been looking well throughout. Four men have been put to drive west on Kent's lode.

LEAD shows no improvement, and there is scarcely anything doing in shares, so that prices are merely nominal. Vans are quoted 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Great Laxey, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; Roman Gravel, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Leadhills, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; New Langton, 1 1/2 to 2; D'Kresby Mountain, 1 1/2 to 2; Old Shepherds, 13s. 9d. to 16s. 3d.; East Wheal Rose, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 9d.; Weardale, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. South Darren, 1 1/2 to 2; the 130 west is looking well, worth 1 1/2 ton of silver-lead ore per fathom. The four stopes are worth together 6 1/2 tons of silver-lead per fathom.

FOREIGN MINES.—Shares of this class have participated in the general dullness, and the amount of business done has been comparatively trifling; to-day there has scarcely been a dozen transactions, and those of small amount. Akankoo are quoted 7-16ths to 9-16ths; Alamillos, 1 1/2 to 1 1/2; Almada and Tiritio, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; Anglo-

African Diamond, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Asia Minor, 1 1/2 to 2; Australian, 2 1/2 to 3; Birdseye, 1 1/2 to 2; Bratsberg, 1 1/2 to 2; California Gold, 1 1/2 to 2; Callao Bis, 1 1/2 to 2; Canadian Copper and Sulphur, 1 1/2 to 2; Cape Copper, 46 to 48; Chile Gold, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; the directors, in reply to the general rumour that the Government of Venezuela have seized the mine of the Chile Company and have stopped its working, state that "this is quite incorrect. All that the Government have done has been to take possession of and close the shaft on the concession Austin No. 9, which had been sunk by Mr. Nicholson to a depth of some 85 ft., and from which only a trifling quantity of rock has been raised, but which shaft has never yet been communicated with the original mine. This act is believed to be quite illegal, and the directors expect that it must be reversed; but it in no way interferes with the working of the original mine through the other shafts, Nos. 1 and 4, exclusively belonging to it, from which upwards of 3000 tons of rock monthly can be raised, nor does it interfere with the additional shafts which have been recently acquired from the Potosi Company. The accounts of the operations of the company for the past year have been audited, and will be shortly issued to the shareholders. They show a profit of 9973l. 11s. 11d., after the payment of 6139l. 13s. 4d. for debenture interest.

Chontales, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; Colombian Hydraulic, 1 1/2 to 2; Colorado United, 2 to 2 1/2; Copiapo, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2; Flagstaff, 1-16th to 3-16ths; Fortuna, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Frontino and Bolivia, 1 1/2 to 2; during March 2387 tons from general mines produced (average 10 1/2 dwts. per ton) 1307 ozs.; gold bought, 86 ozs.—1393 ozs. Estimated to be worth, including exchange, 3895l. 12s. The cost at the mines, at Medellin and in London was 5171l. 10s. 10d., to which add monthly allowance for freight, commission on gold sales and sundry fluctuating outlays not immediately ascertainable (estimated at) 300l., and paid for gold bought of tributaries 171l. 11s. 9d.—5633l. 2s. 7d., showing an estimated loss of 1747l. 10s. 7d. This is owing to a scarcity of water, in consequence of the exceptional dryness of the hot season, and to the continued expenditure on prospective works. Messrs. Donagan, Clemons, and R. B. White, arrived safely at Colon on May 24. It is hoped and expected that on the arrival of these gentlemen measures will be taken to reduce cost and increase returns. At the date of the mid-monthly report, April 15, the rains had recommenced, and that there was an abundant supply of water. The Antioquia (Frontino) Company during March from 216 tons of mineral and 130 tons of atle crushed produced 196 ozs. gold, estimated to be worth, including exchange, 576l. 16s.; cost at the mines, at Medellin and in London, was 405l. 17s., leaving an estimated profit of 170l. 17s., against which 129l. 16s. 6d. has been spent on capital account.

Kapanga, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Lake Superior Native Copper, 1 1/2 to 2. La Plata, 1 1/2 to 2; a telegram received this afternoon says:—"Started La Plata. Ore receipt good. Start smelting soon." Of the debenture debt of 25,000l., bonds amounting to 5000l. have been drawn and are being paid off, a remittance having been received from Leadville for this purpose and to pay the interest coupons due on June 1. Linares, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. Lisbon-Berlin, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; the directors have received telegrams:—Pretoria, May 20: "The true fissure veins (are) under course of examination." May 24: "I have ascertained definitely leaders (in) lower workings widen descending, carrying gold (in) equal relative proportions." Mason and Barry, 9 to 9 1/2; Montana, 2 to 2 1/2; Michipicoten, 1 1/2 to 2; New Callao, 1 1/2 to 2; New Emma, 1 1/2 to 2; New Potosi, 1 1/2 to 2; Nouveau Monde, 1-16th to 3-16ths; Organos, 1 1/2 to 2; Orita, 1 1/2 to 2. Panulcillo, 1 1/2 to 2 x. d.; the dividend at the meeting on Thursday was 2s. per share.

Quebrada Railway, 4 to 4 1/2; Richmond, 3 to 3 1/2; Rio Tinto bonds, 99 to 101; ditto, shares to bearer, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2; Ruby and Dunderberg, 1 1/2 to 2; Schwab's Gully, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; South Australian Mines Corporation, 1 1/2 to 2; St. John del Rey, 60 to 70; Tharsis, 5 1/2 to 6; Tolima, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2; ditto, B, 6 to 7. United Mexican, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; the telegram received on Thursday says: "The excess of returns over outlay in the mine of San Cayetano de la Ovejera for the week ending May 24 is \$8300, and on the mine of El Diamante \$300. Victoria, 1 1/2 to 2; West Callao, 4s. to 6s.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange shows no material improvement, but there is a decidedly better feeling. The settlement has passed off satisfactorily; metals are no lower, and but for the circumstance of the approaching Whitsun holidays a marked improvement would, no doubt, have had to be recorded. Several new companies are on the eve of being launched, and those which were hanging fire are now getting their subscription lists filled out. Even the Flagstaff District Company, the prospects of which looked exceedingly gloomy a few weeks since, appears to be making a move. In the suit on behalf of Prof. Vincent and other debenture holders against their trustees, to compel them to foreclose, which was heard by Mr. Justice Kay yesterday, Messrs. Munkittrick and Geo. Burnell, directors, were appointed receivers. Mr. George Taber, a large debenture and shareholder, had brought a suit for the same purpose, but the Judge decided to give the former party the carriage of the suit. To-day (Friday) the same Judge heard the petition of Mr. C. J. Cadogan, the secretary, for a winding-up order on account of his claim of 60l. for overdue salary and unpaid interest on debentures. The order was conditionally granted, but is to be rescinded, if debt and costs, and costs of supporters of petition be paid within fourteen days. As to the present position of the concern a practical remedy is proposed for giving it a further trial. At present all the shareholders' interest in the property is annihilated, as the assets would not recoup the 15,000l. or 16,000l. debenture debt; and the debenture-holders interest is worth nothing, because they have no working capital. It is, therefore, proposed to reconstruct the company in 150,000 shares of 1l. each, to be issued at 10s. per share paid up and 10s. per share liability; then 5s. per share is to be at once called, the debenture-holders having the privilege of paying said 5s. in debentures, instead of cash. Thus, for the 16,000l. debenture debt, 64,000 shares, 15s. paid=48,000l. will be allotted. This leaves 86,000 to be offered to the shareholders for 5s. per share cash and 5s. liability, and will give the company a present working capital of 21,500l., with a similar amount to be called up hereafter, if required. There can be no doubt that this would place the concern in a strong financial position, would enable the shareholders to recover some interest in the property, and would place the debenture-holders in a better position than they would probably be by simple foreclosure.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening says:—During the past week the Cornish Mine Share Market has remained quiet, with few transactions. The tin market still remains affected by recent American financial matters, but provided no increase in stock is reported better prices may be anticipated. The leading shares remain well held, and amongst shares in request are West Frances, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Pevor, and South Frances. At Dolcoath meeting a profit of 7580l. was reported, a dividend of 30s. per share being declared. The tin sold amounted to 5770 tons, realising over 28,000l., less dues, the average produce being nearly 80 lbs. of tin to the ton, the mine continues to maintain its unrivalled position. At North Busy, yesterday, a balance of 239l. against the adventures was reported, and a call of 5s. per share made; a favourable report was presented. At North Levant the accounts showed a loss of 755l., and a 10s. call was made. At Wheal Sisters a loss of 1232l. was reported, a call of 7s. 9d. per share was made.

Devon Great United, 1 1/2 to 2; at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, on Wednesday, the Chairman gave an interesting account as to the development of the property; it will be seen that the future prospects are highly encouraging. Full report of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

Devon Great Consols, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; the half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, and particulars will be found in another column. It will be seen that the balance in favour of the company was 3115l., being an increase of 1246l. since the previous half-yearly meeting. A satisfactory account was given by the Chairman and the agents as to the future prospects of the company, and the expectations of the meeting with some important discoveries of copper and tin ores.

East Wheal Rose, 13-16 to 15-16, an advance of 3-16; market still firm, with a preponderance of buyers. Higher limits are expected, owing to sellers holding for better prices. We are informed it is the

intention of the company to go steadily down to the bottom of the mine, and so prove the lodes. This work, with the two engines steadily working, will now make rapid progress. As soon as the bottom is reached it must be apparent to an investor that there will be considerable backs left, as several of the lodes have been proved rich at shallow depths.

Kit Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; the report of the directors and agent, together with the resolutions passed at the ordinary and extraordinary meetings, were submitted and adopted, and a satisfactory account given of the progress made in the development of the property. The report of the meeting will be found in another column.

Old Shepherds, 14s. to 16s. There have been numerous transactions reported in these shares, "with an increasingly firm market. There are several favourable rumours current on the market as to the value of this property, and the opinion expressed from a generally well informed channel is that the lode at the 102 has been seen, and that it stands untouched at the 112. If this be the case there are good grounds to warrant a further important advance in prices very shortly, as it will not take much time to clear the levels."

Asia Minor, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; advices have been received from the mines of a further shipment of 80 tons of silver-lead ore, and with the improvement in the condition of the roads regular and increased shipment of ore may be expected. The meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's office, full particulars of which will be given in our next issue.

Organos, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; the report just received states that the returns for March were 50% more than was advised in the telegram received at the beginning of April, and the profits, therefore, instead of being 280% are actually 330%. The manner in which the mine is being developed is considered satisfactory, and the crushings, of which details are given, appear to yield even better than heretofore. The Eocorro portion of the company's property continues to yield an average of very nearly 1 oz. of gold per ton.

Orta $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; some delay has occurred in the completion of the works; but matters now appear to be progressing satisfactorily, and the best accounts are given of the property. It is calculated that the washing will have commenced, and be in full operation within about four months from April 16, and that the mine, considering its great advantages of position and quantity of water available, will be able to make returns at the rate of \$27,562 per month, say, 5500%. These figures, no doubt, appear somewhat large in view of the amount of the capital, which is only 20,000%; but the calculation appears to be based on ascertained facts, and is accordingly confirmatory of the reports made by other independent parties who have inspected the mines.

Ruby and Dunderberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; the usual weekly report advises that, owing to snow, no ore had been sent down from the mines; but this was the last week of snow, as since then the telegraph has advised regular shipments. No change of moment had taken place; but a considerable number of men were at work extracting ore. A letter has also been received from Mr. R. Rickard this week. He had just visited Eureka, and gives his views on the present position of the mines; he considers that the ore body found in the Lord Byron tunnel is only an offshoot from a large body, which will be met with as soon as the tunnel is connected with the cave at the bottom of the shaft. This connection may be made any day now, as by last accounts only about 20 ft. had to be driven. The telegram this week advises again good shipments of tribute ore from the Dunderberg Mine, 122 tons of which had been smelted, giving to the company \$1354, which is all profit.

South Australian Copper Mines, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; at the meeting to-day (a full report of which appears in another column) it was stated that the reserves of ore laid open at the Blinman Mine on Dec. 31 last were estimated by Capt. W. T. Bryant at over 51,000%, and had been considerably increased since that date, and that the mine was now working at a profit even at the present low price of copper. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that the efforts of the board should be supported by recommending each shareholder to subscribe for his proportion of the 10 per cent. debentures so as to enable the main shaft to be sunk deeper in order to obtain more water for dressing purposes, and also to further open up the mine in depth, as well as to enable the board to take steps to smelt the ore on the spot by means of a Pacific water-jacket furnace or otherwise, which it was estimated would effect a saving of over 3000% a year in cartage alone on the present output. A considerable number of the debentures were subscribed for in the room.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been virtually nothing doing, and quotations are altogether nominal.

Advices have been received in England that Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers have commenced to ship the additional machinery to be erected by the Cusihiirachic Mining Company, North Mexico. That this company should have found it necessary at this early date to double its milling power speaks highly for the future success of the North Mexican Silver Mining Company (Limited), whose mines adjoin those of the Cusihiirachic Mining Company.

The Nerubudda Coal and Iron Company's coal raising return for April shows—Output 3189 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.; sales, 3046 tons 0 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs.; consumption, 143 tons 11 cwt.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company have opened an office in London, in charge of Mr. H. H. Tyndale, assistant-secretary of the company.

The half-yearly coupons of the Albert Railway Company of New Brunswick Six per Cent. Bonds, due June 1, will be paid on and after June 3 at the offices of the London agents.

Messrs. I. Thomson T. Bonar and Co. notify that in accordance with instructions received from the board of direction they will be prepared on and after June 6 to make a payment of 2% on account of the coupon due May 1, 1876, of the Six per Cent. First Preference Bonds of the Francis Canal Company (Hungary) at their offices in London.

The secretary of the Argentine Sugar Estate and Factories Company has to-day received the following telegram from the manager of the estate:—"Every prospect of a splendid harvest. The crop is abundant."

OSCAR GOLD MINE.—The manager at the mine writes, under date May 19, that the rail had arrived, and he expected to complete the tramroad by the end of the week. He also states—"We have finished the dams. They are full of water and as tight as a bottle. The foundations for machinery are going ahead. I am expecting the vessel with timber to-morrow, so hope to begin on the houses in a day or two. I shall also begin to sink a new shaft on No. 1 lode so as to procure ventilation as we get deeper, and to develop the property. I am pushing everything to its utmost." It will be recollected that at the late meeting the Chairman stated that 1½ ton of quartz had been brought to England, and on being crushed by Mr. Claudet, the coarse gold that would not go through the sieve had been made into a bar weighing 4 to 4½ ozs., while a nugget weighing 16 dwts. had been extracted from 1½ cwt. of the sieved ore, which was equal to about 9 ozs. per ton. This week 7 cwt. of this sieved ore have been treated by Moon's Amalgamator, the exact result of which will not be ascertained till Tuesday, but sufficient is known to show that it is very rich. The assay before being put in the machine was 10 ozs. 16 dwts. per ton. Next week we hope to give the exact result and the assay of the tailings.

BRATSBURG.—These mines are going on as favourably as usual. The winding-engine at York's shaft is working well, and they are getting on as fast as possible with the erection of the one at Murchison's shaft.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.—There is reason to believe that the prospectus of one of the soundest and one of the most bona fide mining undertakings that have been brought before the public for many years, will be announced next week, under influential auspices. From what can be learned the property is very extensive, comprising no less than 16 silver mines, which have formed part of a group that have been carried on most successfully by an European government for several centuries, though hitherto worked with inefficient machinery and upon a limited scale in proportion to the magnitude of the resources. At present more cannot be said than that the terms on which the property will be acquired, and the

whole capital, will be exceedingly moderate, giving unusual opportunity for large profits to subscribers.

ECOTON MINES.—The report of the meeting of shareholders, published in another column, will be read with interest, not merely because of the past fame which attaches to this group of mines, but because of the ample reply which the management has been able to give to certain adverse rumours in circulation. After an existence of several months the directors felt that the time had arrived when the works had been so far completed that they could invite those interested to visit them, and express an opinion upon what had been done. Accordingly, on Saturday last, a large and representative gathering of the shareholders, holding, it is stated, about one-third of the share capital, proceeded to the mines to take part in the ceremony of starting the new steam-engines, and after having inspected the various mines comprised in the sett, they were conducted over the works by Mr. Bowman, the local director. The shareholders assembled at Rowsley, and thence proceeded by coach to the mines. They first visited the engine-house upon the Water Bank Mine, casually inspected the Bag Mine, and were afterwards conveyed by wagon through the Clayton adit, a remarkable piece of work, which, when completed, will unwater the whole of the mines. It is needless to say the great saving this will be to the company in haulage and pumping. After this inspection the shareholders were addressed by the Chairman at the account-house and by Mr. John Kitto, who was on the spot to make a special report on the state of the works and their future prospects. His recommendation as to boring machinery is not likely to be lost sight of, and also that the mines will be developed with the utmost energy. The good opinion expressed by Mr. Kitto in regard to what had been done in the past was endorsed by the shareholders present, who gave unreserved expression to their satisfaction at all the directors had done. They departed thoroughly persuaded that they had taken shares in a property of no ordinary character, and one that requires only a little time and money for development to rival, if not to eclipse, its remarkable career in former times. The opening of the Ecton mines is likely to give an impetus to mining in this part of England, which is far too little known to the investing public. It is expected ere long that the company will make a distribution of profits amongst the shareholders.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 21	Pierrefitte	70	£ 9 15 0	Quirk, Barton, and Co.
23	Minera	60	7 2 0	Runcorn Company.
— ditto	—	50	6 13 6	Mining Co. of Ireland.
— ditto	—	50	6 19 6	ditto
— ditto	—	5	6 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
May 20	Frongoch	50	£ 2 15 6	Vivian and Sons.
— ditto	—	50	2 13 0	P. Grenfell and Sons.
— ditto	—	50	2 13 0	ditto
23	Minera	53	3 15 6	Crown Zinc Co.
— ditto	—	50	3 15 6	ditto
— ditto	—	63	3 12 6	ditto
— ditto	—	60	3 12 6	ditto
— ditto	—	50	3 12 6	ditto
— ditto	—	50	3 11 6	ditto
— ditto	—	80	3 7 6	ditto
— ditto	—	24	3 8 0	Vivian and Sons.

WEST POLBREEN MINE COMPANY.—At a Meeting of the Shareholders held at 37, Walbrook, London, E.C., yesterday, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried at a large and influential meeting of the proprietors, and were ordered to be advertised in the MINING JOURNAL, viz.:

- 1.—That this meeting having considered a circular addressed to the shareholders by Mr. James McMeeken desiring to place on its minutes its strongest sense of the impropriety and injustice of that circular. It deprecates this attempt to introduce an element of agitation into the company's affairs, and expresses its full confidence in its officers, who by that circular are most unjustly assailed.
- 2.—That this meeting having regard to the interests of the company expresses its hope that Mr. John B. Reynolds will accept the assurance of the company's respect and confidence as a sufficient vindication of his character against Mr. McMeeken's unjust aspersions.
- 3.—That these resolutions be advertised in the Mining Journal and Mining World as the company's answer to Mr. McMeeken's circular inserted in those journals.

LEAD! LEAD! LEAD!
LOWEST CHARGES.
THE LEAD WARRANT COMPANY
(LIMITED).

LONDON DEPOT:
IN THE MILLWALL DOCK. CAPITAL: £60,000.

The prices charged by this company for STORAGE OF LEAD and OTHER METALS are at the lowest rates. Apply for full particulars to—

C. F. SMITH, Acting Secretary.
6, Great George-street, Westminster.

MINING OFFICES, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF FORTY YEARS.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, in referring to their public Circular in the Mining Journal, would also observe that they BUY and SELL SHARES at the net market prices of the day in all well-established and respectable Mining Companies; also in English and Foreign Funds, Railway Stocks, &c.

MR. W. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 30 Years).

Can SELL the following SHARES:—
60 Almaden. 50 Devon Friendship. 100 Port Phillip.
25 Bratsberg. 25 East Rose. 20 Prince of Wales.
30 California Gold. 20 Fronto. 25 Potol.
50 Colombian Gold. 75 Kapanga. 25 Ruby.
100 Corporation of South 20 Leadhills. 10 Richmond.
Australian Copper. 25 La Plata. 20 South Caradon (Ltd.)
25 Callao Bis. 20 Mounts Bay. 100 Tregontrees.
50 Chile Gold. 50 Nouveau Monde. 20 United Mexican.
75 Chontales. 20 Organos Gold. 20 Wheel Crebor.
20 Colorado. 25 Old Shepherds. 15 Western Andes Gold
20 Devon Consols. 15 Panulicillo.

BUYER OF 25 Montana, 100 Victoria Gold, and Tolima A and B.

RUSSELL UNITED.—Special business in these shares.

VICTORIA GOLD (Venezuela).—I strongly recommend the immediate purchase of these shares for an important rise; also CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER.

PURCHASES FOR FORWARD DELIVERY AT SPECIAL PRICES ON RECEIPT OF DEPOSIT OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—Prices of the above on application, or offers may be made. Several lots of shares in this list are for sale under market quotations.

BANKERS: ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

HORACE J. TAYLOR,
(Seven Years Assistant-Secretary to the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company (Limited)).
38, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.,
STOCK, MINING, AND MISCELLANEOUS DEALER.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
BANKERS: CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

CORPORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINES (Limited) and TOLIMA A and B Shares still, as heretofore, recommended. Buyers and Sellers will find an advantage in applying above before going elsewhere for shares. Special dealings in these shares.

MESSRS. H. HALFORD AND CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, E.C.,
Have BUSINESS IN ECOTON COMPANY SHARES.
SELLERS are requested to communicate with the above.

W. WISDOM AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
SHARE EXCHANGE OFFICES,
110, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Business transacted in all classes of Securities. Selected List of Shares for immediate investment on application.

MR. W. B. COBB, 29, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.
TOLIMA, WESTERN ANDES, and CORPORATION SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER certain to have a great rise. See Circular, price 1s.

C. PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,
ARE BUYERS OF
LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS
ANTIMONIAL LEAD, COPPER MATTE, TIN ASHES, &c.
and DROSS or ORES containing
COPPER, LEAD, AND ANTIMONY

GEO. G. BLACKWELL,
26, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,
HANDLES
MANGANESE, BARYTES, SPARS, and ALL ORES on SALE
or PURCHASE.

ASSAYING.
Mr. EDGAR JACKSON,
(Assoc. R. S. M., F. I. C.)
R. CEIVES PUPILS, and ASSAYS ALL KINDS OF ORES.
106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN LYSAGHT (LIMITED),
BRISTOL SPelter WORKS,
BUYERS OF
ZINC ASHES, ZINC OXIDE, HARD SPelter,
CALAMINE, &c.

JOHN M. STUART,
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
ANALYST AND ASSAYER,
OFFICES:
11, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. J. AND J. BANNER,
BROKERS,
LEITH OFFICES, LIVERPOOL.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF MINES, MINERALS, &c.
COMPANIES FORMED ON EQUITABLE TERMS.

ALLAN FORSYTH,
MINING ENGINEER,
LYDENBERG, TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

INSPECTS, and REPORTS FURNISHED ON TRANSVAAL MINING PROPERTIES.

J. A. JONES,
MINING ENGINEER,
GIJON (ASTURIAS), SPAIN.

Mines inspected and reported on. Assays and valuations effected. Has on hand offers of Mines of Copper, Calamine, Blende, Phosphate of Lime, Tin, Lead, Iron, Manganese, and Manganiferous Iron Ores.

SCOTT AND WYATT,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
BALTIC CHAMBERS,
108, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF SECURITIES DEALT IN AT CLOSEST PRICES.
BANKERS: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND (Limited).

WOOD AND TREHERNE,
MINERAL BROKERS AND DEALERS IN MINING PROPERTIES,
ROOM 55, GILFILLAN BLOCK (BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE),
ST. PAUL, MINN., U.S.A.,

Offer to the English Investing Public rich developed and undeveloped Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, and other Mines and Mineral Lands in all parts of the United States and Canada.

These properties have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Wood and TREHERNE for IMMEDIATE SALE.

Correspondence with this view invited from Capitalists and Promoters in London and elsewhere.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, ENTWISLE, AND CO.,
FINANCIALISTS,
MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
MINERAL ASSAYERS,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
77, BLOOMSBURY, OXFORD STREET; AND 2, UPPER BROOK STREET MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 1866.—THIRTEEN YEARS IN CORNWALL.
SAMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C.
Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.

Those who wish to buy or sell any mining shares should consult Mr. JAMES. Mr. J. devotes his entire attention to home and foreign mines, and places his special information at the disposal of his clients. That mining offers undoubted advantages for quick returns no one can deny. Look at the enormous sums of money paid in dividends by home and foreign mines. A large number of wealthy families owe their present proud positions to adventuring in LEGITIMATE MINES. With a better price for metals many of the smaller priced shares would immediately advance some hundreds per cent.

MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED UPON BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AGENTS.

There are many mines worth attention, as proceedings of recent shareholders' meetings prove beyond doubt. During the last 40 years there has no such opportunity presented itself as the present for investment in British mines. Metals are certain to advance. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained on this point. Buyers must not further delay orders.

See Selected List published by S. JAMES, 14, Angel-court, London, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or part:—

10 Bedford United.	50 South Caradon.	100 Corp. Sth. Austr. Cop.
20 Carn Camborne.	10 South Condurow.	80 Denver Gold.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	60 South Darren.	30 Flagstaff District.
80 Collacombe Consols.	23 South Devon United.	125 Frontino.
25 D'Esrey Mountain.	20 South Frances.	40 Gold Coast.
5 Devon Consols.	100 Tamar.	80 Hoover Hill.
60 Devon Friendship.	100 Treasavan.	100 Indian Consolidated.
20 Devon United.	30 Tankerville Gt. Cons.	100 Indian Glenrock.
40 Drakewalls.	25 Trevaunance.	15 Javali.
5 Dolcoath.	75 West Caradon.	200 Kohinoor B.
120 East Blue Hills.	100 West Crebor.	50 Kapanga.
20 Ecton.	80 West Gonamena.	50 La Plata.
20 East Caradon.	15 West Kitty.	50 Last Chance.
80 East Wheel Rose.	20 West Poldice.	25 Lisbon Berlyn.
20 Frongoch.	10 Wheal Bassett.	10 Montana.
200 Goginan.	50 Wheal Coates.	30 New Emm.
10 Great Laxey.	30 Wheal Crebor.	200 Nouveau Monde.
30 Gunnislake (Olliters).	10 Wheal Jane.	40 Oscar Gold.
5 Great Holway.	105 Wheal Silver & Lante-glos.	10 Organos.
80 Home Mines Trust.		30 Orita.
20 Killifreth.		100 Potol. New.
20 Kit Hill Great Cons.	100 Asia Minor.	15 Port Phillip.
20 Kitty St. Agnes.	25 Avankoo (fully paid).	10 Panulicillo.
100 Mounts Bay Consols.	50 Birdseye Creek.	23 Ruby & Dunderberg.
20 New Kitty.	40 Bratsberg.	23 Richmond.
50 New Caradon.	50 Cartago.	35 Tocopilla.
60 Old Gunnislake.	35 Cankim Bamoo.	10 Tolima A.
100 Old Shepherds.	10 Coplapo.	25 Transvaal Gold.
20 Phoenix United.	50 California Gold.	20 United Mexican, New
20 Polberro.	80 Callao Bis.	30 Victoria Gold.
25 Prince of Wales.	60 Chile.	50 West Callao.
100 Parys Copper.	25 Chontales.	100 Western Andes.
20 Roman Gravel.	100 Colombian Hydraulic.	

* S. JAMES can buy or sell any of the above shares. Correspondence invited. Trustees, executors, and others will find their duties considerably lightened by submitting schedule of shares held to Mr. JAMES, who will return the same by next post with market values attached.

Orders by letter or telegram promptly attended to. Speculative accounts not opened on any terms whatever. Send for selected list of CLOSING PRICES issued every Tuesday and Friday.

TELEPHONE No. 212.
BANKERS: IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, E.C.

MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS AND SHARE DEALERS, 13, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS in all DESCRIPTIONS OF STOCKS, MINING and other SHARES.
ESTABLISHED 1869—BANKERS: ALLIANCE (Limited).

Notices to Correspondents.

CORNING DYNAMITE COMPANY.—The address of this company is enquired for by correspondents—"W. and H."

WOLFGRAM ORE.—Will some correspondent give the names of any firm who deal in wolfgram ore?—H. B.: *Cardiff.*

ANILINE DYES.—"L. L." (Ruthen).—The Prussian Government some time since issued a decree prohibiting the importation of aniline dyes, which were found to exercise an injurious effect upon the textile industries of the country. The colours produced were said to be neither so good nor so reliable.

BULLA GOLD MINE.—"R. F." (Bristol).—The only mine of this name we have heard of is in San Domingo, but that suspended operations a year ago, because the system upon which it was worked was proved to be no longer applicable. The whole district was said to be rich in metal, and it was said that even the Bulla would be reworked by the same company, but they had expended all their money, and the results obtained so far will scarcely, it is thought suffice to attract more capital.

DEBENTURE ISSUE.—Kindly inform me if directors can legally issue debentures on mine machinery without giving notice to each of the shareholders of such issue?—"W. N."—[Unless the directors have the necessary power conferred upon them by the articles or by a general meeting of shareholders, directors mortgaging the property of shareholders without the expressed consent of each individual shareholder would be guilty of fraud.]

ADVERTISING PRICES.—"R." (Manchester).—"W." (Bristol).—The reason prices are not advertised is that the dealers are of opinion that it is to their advantage not to offer shares at fixed prices. The Editor does not prohibit their insertion. As to the view of "R." that "it is ignoring the sound principles of free trade and legitimate competition" it may or may not be accurate, as may also be that of "W." that "it is simply playing into the hands of the Circular men." The intention is to cause prices to advance no doubt, but whether this is "to the prejudice of the public" is another question. The exclusion has several times been tried but has never succeeded, and probably never will.

Received.—"H. K." (Glasgow): Declined, too personal—"J. R." (Tresorvas): Thanks, inserted—"C. S. P.": Such particulars are always acceptable—"M. J. F." (Manhattan): The company, a New York concern, was formed about 15 or 16 years ago, and an effort was made 5 or 6 years ago to place the shares on the English market, but the attempt failed. There is believed to be no market at present for the shares—"E. F. D." (Boston, U.S.): Next week—"Jonathan Presto" (Bristol):—"J. J. B.":—Nous ferons notre possible—"E. R. L." (Manchester): A letter addressed as usual has been returned through the dead letter office marked "gone, no address"—"R. K.": The person mentioned still writes to us from same address—"El Callao": Next week—"J. Y. W.": Answered by post. No one out of the office is responsible for anything that appears editorially. If you have received any annoyance from being credited with what you have not written, a distinct announcement to prevent the recurrence of the annoyance shall be made.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 31, 1884.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The boiler explosion which took place at the Bathford Paper Mills, Bath, on May 16, and the fatal catastrophe which occurred on board the steamship Winsloe in the docks at Swansea, on May 6, are sad commentaries of the truth of the report of Mr. GRAY, one of the assistant secretaries of the Board of Trade, recently issued, as to the working of the Boiler Explosions Act, 1882. By the first-named explosion E. GARNER, aged 19, and T. HOBBS, aged 24, were killed and several others seriously injured; and by the steamship boiler explosion at Swansea the fireman was killed and one or two others seriously injured. In both cases the coroner's inquisition appear to have been painstaking and exhaustive (so far as the facts of the case were concerned), and in both instances verdicts of Accidental Death were returned. In the Bath case the jury believed the "explosion occurred through the boiler being over-filled with water, causing certain substances which were therein to rise, and thereby stop the aperture of the safety-valve; that the safety-valve was of faulty construction, being much too small for useful operation for the purpose for which it was used; and they were also of opinion that a check or equilibrium valve should be placed on the connecting pipe between the steam boiler and the grass boiler, so as to suitably reduce the steam pressure to the amount required, and that every boiler should be constructed with a pressure valve." In the case of the Swansea boiler, the jury were of opinion that one of the sludge-hole doors flew out, causing the place to be filled with steam, and the deceased attempting to escape got fixed in the machinery in scrambling over the condenser. In both these cases the finding of the jury, in our opinion, is scarcely satisfactory, arising not from any fault on their part to ascertain the true facts of the case; but because the investigation was not sufficiently technical, and the whole of the jury were not fully capable of weighing the scientific evidence placed before them. The great object of these coroner's inquisitions is to ascertain whether blame is attachable to any person for the deaths of the unfortunate men, and, at the same time, to so clearly trace the cause of the "accident" as to prevent a similar recurrence from a similar cause. In a word, to ascertain whether these melancholy events could have been prevented. Upon that point we simply remark that these and all boiler explosions should be especially sifted by practical men, men acquainted with the construction of boilers and versed in the effect of steam.

Mr. GRAY in the valuable report which he has recently made public, states that the "Boiler Explosions Act" came into operation on July 12, 1882, and during the ensuing 12 months, 45 reports of explosions have been received by the Board of Trade. These explosions resulted in the loss of 35 lives and 33 being injured. Now, considering the thousands and thousands of boilers in constant operation in the United Kingdom, less than one explosion per week cannot be said to be a very large proportion. And yet Mr. GRAY contends that it is—in fact, that gentleman implies that the great majority, if not the whole number, of such explosions are preventable with proper care and precaution. In his report Mr. GRAY distinctly says, "The terms 'inevitable accident' and 'accident' are entirely inapplicable to these explosions, the reports showing that, so far from the explosions being accidental, the only accidental thing about them is that the explosions should have been so long delayed." These are weighty and significant words, coming from a gentleman eminently capable of sifting the full facts placed before him, and who can have no object in exaggerating the real truth. They tell us in plain language as it is possible to use, that engineering skill and science in the construction of boilers, with automatic signals of warning, &c., have been so perfected that with due care and caution on the part of properly qualified men, explosions would be vastly more infrequent than they are at present, however low, numerically speaking, such explosions are.

Mere inspection in the case of boilers or other hazardous occupations is no preventative against explosions. This is proved beyond all doubt in the report of Mr. GRAY. He states that "one-fifth of the explosions which happened during the year happened from boilers, not only inspected, but insured in boiler insurance companies." What, then, are the causes of these fatal events, and in what direction are we to look in the future for a diminution. The mere lack of intelligence in the management of a boiler has been held by the judges insufficient to secure a criminal conviction. This ruling, we feel assured, will not cause any indifference on the part of proprietors in the selection of careful men, but will act as an incentive to provide better technical and scientific education for our mechanical classes. As in the case of collieries, an explosion, even on the lowest ground—that of mere pecuniary cost—is the most expensive thing which could happen, and, therefore, to be guarded against. But proprietors and managers have far higher and more worthy motives than the sordid considerations as sometimes attributed to them. They make the lives and safety of the men in their employ their first consideration, and no mere inspection or official espionage, as a rule, can induce greater caution. It will indeed be a sorry day for England should it ever be considered necessary that our colliery proprietors or factory managers required the spur of officialism to perform their duty—duty which they owe alike to themselves as well as those in their employ.

The one unfavourable feature in the report of Mr. GRAY is the fact that he attributes the prevailing cause of the explosions during the past year to the unsafe condition of the boilers, through age, corrosion, wasting, &c., and the absence, in many cases, of any effort on the part of the user to ascertain the condition of the boiler. Mr. GRAY has doubtless sufficient ground for this serious allegation—for a serious allegation it unquestionably is. That "no effort should be made on the part of the steam user to ascertain the condition of the boiler" is unpardonable. It is no economy to use boilers with defective plates or fittings. They can never be used to anything like their maximum power of efficiency, and, therefore, it is the interest as well as the bounden duty of the proprietor and manager to periodically inspect every boiler in operation. So long as human nature is what it is—imperfect with the very best intentions—there will never be a complete immunity of explosions, either colliery or boiler; but science has so far advanced, that such explosions are being reduced in numbers and severity; and let us hope this march of scientific and technical knowledge will progress so efficiently that these sad calamities connected with our great mining and manufacturing industries will be still further materially reduced.

THE MINES REGULATION ACT, AND THE DAILY EXAMINATION OF MINES.

The hearing of the charge brought against the manager of the Shireoaks Colliery, as reported in last week's Journal, shows a singular want of mining knowledge on the part of the person or persons who framed the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1872. They managed to make the examination of mines where gas was known to be given off less stringent than in those where no gas was met with. This was clearly shown when the case against Mr. TILDEN WRIGHT was before the Workmen's magistrates. The Second General Rule of the Act (Sec. 51) states that in every mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the preceding 12 months then once in every 24 hours, if one shift of workmen is employed, and once in every 12 hours if two shifts are employed during any 24 hours "a competent person or persons, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall, before the time of commencing work in any part of the mine, inspect with a safety-lamp that part of the mine and the roadways leading thereto," &c. There is here no specified time even suggested, so that the examination can be made at any time before the men commence work. It is very different in the Third General Rule, which relates to mines in which there is no gas. By that rule it is provided that "in every mine in which inflammable gas has not been found within the preceding 12 months, then once in every 24 hours a competent person or competent persons, who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, immediately before the time for commencing work in any part of the mine, inspect that part of the mine and the roadways leading thereto," &c., and here we find that in a mine where it is presumed there is no gas the working places have to be examined immediately before work is commenced, whilst, on the other hand, in mines where gas is constantly oozing out, the examination of the working places can be carried on five or six hours before the men begin to work.

Taking a common-sense view of the position, one would think that, where the gas was known to accumulate, then the examinations should be carried on just before work was commenced, whilst it was not of so much consequence as regards mines where gas was unknown. The Home Secretary has evidently realised this fact now, and, no doubt, will find a means to make the examinations of fiery mines of a more stringent character than it now is, and compel owners to send round their fire-triers to the various working places at as short a time as possible before the men begin their work. Where this is done, the gases are often found to exist in large and dangerous quantities when the men have descended, or about to do so, as was the case at Clay Cross, where an explosion took place shortly after six o'clock in the morning, by which a number of lives were lost. This fact should not be lost sight of by colliery owners in Derbyshire and Notts, but should cause them to take every reasonable precaution against the possibility of an explosion taking place, by which they would be losers, irrespective of the loss of life and injury that might be involved in such a catastrophe.

THE CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN SEA-GOING STEAMSHIPS.

We have frequently brought before us many successful appliances that have been introduced for the purpose of economising the consumption of fuel in the raising of steam in stationary and locomotive engines on land, but little has been heard with respect to marine engines in the same direction. Yet, the progress made by the latter appears to be something more than interesting, and may almost be said to be startling as regards the changes that have been brought about. Less than 50 years ago it was a debatable question whether it was possible for a vessel to be propelled from England to America by means of coal alone. This problem was most satisfactorily solved in 1838, when the Great Western sailed from Bristol and the Sirius from Liverpool, both arriving in New York on the same day having worked the whole of the way by steam. Even then it was considered that the longest voyages could not be undertaken by steam vessels, so that for many years afterwards sailing vessels commanded the trade between this country and Australia, India, and China. Now, however, vessels go to the most distant parts of the world under steam with an average speed of 11 or 12 nautical miles an hour, and with a remarkably small consumption of coal compared with what was required by the early Atlantic steamers. Vessels now go under steam to Australia—some 12,000 or 13,000 nautical miles, and with an expenditure of from 1500 to 1600 tons of coal propel a weight of from 6000 to 7000 tons from port to port.

The Great Western, one of the pioneer steamers running to New York, was looked upon as a first-class ship in her day, and had an average ocean speed of from 8 to 9 nautical miles per hour, but consumed in going the 3000 miles from 400 to 500 tons of coal in driving a weight of about 2000 tons. Now, however, the City of Rome and other well-known vessels, being about four times the weight of the Great Western, are able to go at a speed of from 14 to 16 nautical miles an hour, with an expenditure of coal of from 850 to 950 tons. The same change has taken place in vessels of war as in the mercantile marine, increased speed being obtained at an expenditure of less than half of the fuel that was used when the old wooden walls were superseded by paddle and screw vessels. So recent as 1846 there were squadrons of English sailing vessels which attracted a good deal of attention, many persons considering that the time had come when steam should supersede propulsion by atmospheric air, but the change then advocated did not take place until some years afterwards. The earliest screw line of battle ships had an average speed of from 8 to 9 knots an hour, whilst the recently constructed armour-plated vessels three or four times the size, have a speed of some 14 or 15 miles an hour without much increase in the expenditure of fuel. Now, however, attention is being paid to the construction of vessels made of steel-plates which will effect a still greater saving in coal, and be a great advantage in other ways.

This is shown by the statement of Mr. WITBY, an East Coast shipbuilder. He built a vessel of steel plates, although not exactly of the best type. The result was that the vessel was 12 per cent. higher, and carried 94 tons, or 4 per cent. more dead weight, and cost between 1500l. and 2000l. more than if built of iron. The vessel carried about 2400 tons, and taking the coal at 300 tons, that would leave 2100 tons of cargo. Assuming that the freight on 1500 tons would be required to meet the working expenses, the profit-bearing portion of the cargo would only be 600 tons, and on these 600 tons the increase of 90 tons was a most important item than the 4 per cent. looked at first. But even now there are new inventions being introduced that will still further decrease the consumption of coal in steam vessels, especially those going long voyages. Amongst them may be mentioned the patent recently taken out for the construction of circular steel boiler-plates, by which it is estimated there will be a saving of something like 20 or 25 per cent. in the consumption of fuel in the propelling of marine engines.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. WILSON (Glasgow, May 29) writes:—The warrant market has been steady, with a fair amount of business doing; but iron has not much attraction yet for outside operators. The trade with shippers and consumers is still confined to the bare necessities; nevertheless, it is sufficient to absorb the production. The colliers at some places are trying to bring about an improvement on the present situation by working a short week and a short darg. Shipments for the week are good, and compare favourably. There is no change in the number of furnaces blowing. 715 tons were taken out of store here last week, and 750 tons were taken out at Middlesbrough. Business was done during the past week at the following prompt cash prices:—

was done during the past week at the following prompt cash prices:—				
Thursday, May 22.	Friday, May 23.	Monday, May 26.		
No market.	41/3, 41/4, 41/4	41/3, 41/3		
Tuesday, May 27.	Wednesday, May 28.	Thursday, May 29.		
41/2, 41/2, 41/2	41/2, 41/2, 41/2	41/2, 41/2		
	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Price of Scotch Warrants, May 25.	41/3	46/9	47/4	46/1
Furnaces in blast in Scotland do.	95	117	109	121
Iron in store at this date	590,974	578,680	637,255	560,129
Shipments of Scotch pig-iron for 1 week ending May 24—	16,240	14,130	9,760	11,941
do. since beginning of year.	227,114	247,549	257,110	211,335
Price of Middlesbrough, No. 3, May 28	36/6	39/6	43/3	36/9
Furnaces in blast Middlesbrough dist.	101	120	119	119
Middlesbrough Iron Imported at Grangemouth, week ending May 24	5,480	9,150	2,220	7,970
Do. do. since beginning of year	107,415	102,992	97,012	120,532

THE FIRST CABLE TRAMWAY IN EUROPE.—The Highgate Cable Tramway was opened to the public on Thursday last, under the immediate auspices of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen. The Chairman of the line and the contracting corporation—General Sir Michael Kennedy, R.E., K.C.S.I., &c., and Sir John M. Stewart, Bart., were deputed to receive the Lord Mayor and his suite upon the line. This introductory cable road into Europe was satisfactorily passed by the Government Inspector of the Board of Trade early last week, the trials with the cars being highly satisfactory. The tramway is now open to the public, and it is anticipated that interested persons from various parts of Europe will take an early opportunity of inspecting and travelling upon this novel line. It should, however, be remembered that, although the "system" is a novelty in Europe, its capabilities are well known in the States of America, where it has been in successful operation for over 10 years. The practical results of the system are stated to prove a saving of from 25 to 40 per cent. over the horse system of working tramways. The Highgate Hill Cable Tramway is about one mile in length, and extends from the Archway Tavern, Holloway, to Southwood Lane, Highgate. The line is constructed with a narrow gauge of 3 ft. 6 in., and has both double and single track, with turn-outs in its length, besides many serious curves to contend with. Much engineering skill has been displayed over the development and completion of the enterprise. The cable employed for propelling the cars is formed of steel wires, and weighs upwards of 5 tons, although only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. This endless cable receives its motion or linear velocity equal to six miles an hour from a 25-horse power engine, which actuates a driving or winding drum, situated in the engine-house at the summit of the hill. The cable, after leaving the engine, runs through a small subway or tube formed between the tram rails, which has a narrow slit or aperture at the top which communicates with the street service. Through this narrow aperture the shanks of the grips attached to the cars travel, so that an operator upon any car may pick up the motion of the continuously running cable, or release it and bring his car to rest. The cars employed on the road are exceptionally elegant, and the method of locomotion is very silent and easy. The breaks employed are of a highly efficient character, and to which much skilful attention has been given, and rightly so, when we appreciate that the grades on some parts of the line exceed 1 in 11. The construction of this important and successful work has been executed under the able direction and management of Mr. J. Bucknall-Smith, C.E., the appointed engineer to the works, and who has recently returned from the cable enterprises of the States.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

May 29.—The Dolcoath meeting is, of course, the event of the week, and a very welcome antidote to the unpleasant series of losses and calls which had filled up the interval from the declaration of the East Pool dividend, and the attendant reduction in the standards. It is possible, however, to extract a crumb of comfort out of almost anything; and, in this case, it is to be noted with satisfaction that, as a rule, losses are less than they were, and that, in a few instances, there is even measurable approach to the realisation of profits. It may not be quite so easy to find a set-off for the adventures in the concerns where winding-up is announced; but, even in this case, mining generally must benefit by the removal of dead-weights, and the diversion of capital into more effective channels. Taking everything into consideration, therefore, we are inclined to regard a hasty view as likely to lead to a less hopeful opinion of the actual state of affairs than a careful consideration of the circumstances really justifies; and, as an illustration of this, the fairly steady, if sluggish, state of the share market may be cited.

What strikes us as the most remarkable point in Dolcoath account is not the manner in which that mine is developing in depth; we are used to hearing it reported now that the mine never looked better or richer in its lowest levels. This time it is as well as it has ever been, notwithstanding a number of absurd rumours floated somehow, and for aught we can see, as Capt. Thomas said to the contrary, the hole in the bottom may be worth for the length of the shaft 1000l. per fathom run of its total width. At any rate, if in the 375, at the engine-shaft, it is worth 200l. for 6 ft. in width, and if it has been opened upon 5 fathoms in width without coming to either wall, such an estimate would seem not to be so very far out, and this being so there is nothing to be wondered at in Capt. Thomas's congratulatory remarks to the adventurers on their having possession of such a splendid property. But after all, as we have said, this does not occur to us as the most remarkable feature of the present account. We are looking for the moment less to the wealth of the mine than to the manner in which the riches are being developed. Previous to the last account the largest return in any single quarter was 460 tons, last quarter this was raised to 536, and now it is 577, and even this is not altogether regarded as satisfactory.

Assuredly the appetite in this instance, as in so many others, must grow by what it feeds upon. A return of this amount must mean the drawing every day from the deepest mine in Cornwall of something between 200 and 250 tons of stuff—a good deal of it from a depth of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and, of course, this drawing is merely the preliminary, though a most serious one. It would be impossible for any improvements had not been made in the pit gear generally of our mines, within the past 20 years more especially.

Another way of looking at this result is to estimate the proportion of tin the produce of Dolcoath bears to the total produce of the country. Here, of course, we can only make an estimate, but it is one that can hardly be very far out, and we are convinced that at the present moment we are within the mark when we say that this one mine alone is returning about a quarter of the whole yield of the Cornish mines, and nearly as much, probably, as all the mines of Cornwall put together returned within living memory in what were regarded as somewhat palmy times. At any rate, we see no proof here of anything approaching to decadence.

Where we do see evidence of falling off—though unhappily in that direction there is no need to look very far—is in the estimate of Captain Josiah Thomas, that if the same quantity of produce had been returned in 1872, at the prices then current, instead of a profit of 7711l. there would have been one of 30,000l., and the dividend of 30s. would have been 6l. The actual profit on each ton of tin raised during the quarter was just 30 per cent., and the dividend at the present price of the shares about 8l. It shows what may be done by good management, even in the deepest mines, that the Dolcoath tin is now being raised at an average cost of 32l. 13s. 6d. per ton.

Tavistock and its borders have asserted themselves effectively deter-

ing the present week. They have had an important past and, we believe, will have a still more important future, although for a long while circumstances have been more or less adverse. It is impossible to imagine a district so richly mineralised not developing its wealth profitably ere long. It is needless to recapitulate the causes which have led the Hingston Down mining area to fall short of reasonable expectations at various times; but it is quite certain that none of these causes is to be looked upon as other than accidental. The mineral is there, and it can be successfully returned. As to Devon Great Consols we thoroughly endorse the opinion—which indeed was expressed by us in this column several years since—that there is a tin mine beneath the copper, which is destined to rival the almost fabulous wealth already yielded. If there is any mistake upon this point, then all reasoning from analogy, and from actual indication, is at fault, and mining is simply what it is not—a matter of chance. We look upon this point simply as a question of depth and development.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

May 29.—The Coal Trade of Derbyshire has continued very quiet, the colliers, as a rule, being on short time, or four days a week, and some even less. Still, considering the time of year and the weather, a good deal of house coal has been forwarded of late to the Metropolitan, especially from Grassmoor, Clay Cross, Langley Mill, Eckington, Blackwell, &c. Owners, of course, complain of the low prices at which they are obliged to sell, and this is shown by what is charged to the consumers. Silkstone coal is delivered to the Metropolitan consumers at from 20s. to 21s. per ton, and in one case as low as 19s. When the railway carriage, track hire, terminals, City dues, and cartage are deducted, it is needless to say that what is left to the colliery owner is not much. The consequence is that not a few of the collieries are being carried on without giving any profit to their owners. In some few instances miners have submitted to a reduction of wages, and in all probability most of the others will have to do the same. At this time of the year it is usual for the price of steam coal, owing to increased demand, especially for exportation, to rise; but so far as Derbyshire is concerned, this has not taken place up to the present time. In fact, comparatively little of the steam coal raised in the county is exported, owing to the want of a port near at hand, or at least within a moderate distance. There are a few collieries on the Manchester and Sheffield line that are able to send to Hull, but the others are cut off from access to the sea.

Some coal has been sent to Lynn, but that place is too far off, and there does not appear to be anything done with Boston Deepes, which at one time was thought might be taken advantage of by the Derbyshire colliery owners. The Great Northern Railway has spent a very large sum of money at Sutton Bridge, in expectation of making it a coal shipping place, but the expectations in that direction do not appear to have been realised, and one does not hear of much coal being sent there from Derbyshire. The iron trade keeps up very well, but there are a good many furnaces out of blast, and by this means stocks are kept from accumulating. A considerable proportion of the pig made, however, is consumed by the producers at their mills and foundries. A good deal of gas and water pipes continue to be turned out as well as other kinds of heavy castings, and rather more is being done in some of the lighter branches.

In Sheffield trade generally is dull, the only exception appearing to be in the rolling of armour-plates. So quiet is the demand for other kinds of rolled iron that a number of puddlers employed at the works of Sir John Brown and Co. (Limited) have had notice to leave. Makers of both Bessemer and crucible steel are not doing so much as they were in the earlier part of the year. The rail branch is as quiet as ever, but there is a fair output, however, of other kinds of railway material, including wheels and springs. Few orders of late have reached the town from America, but it is expected that when the results of the panic have cleared away that a better state of things will prevail, and that merchants will have more confidence in ordering.

The cutlery houses are anything but busy, and it is only the oldest establishments that are able to keep their men going at all well. In edge tools, files, and saws, the demand is still comparatively trifling to what it has been. In some specialities for exportation to the colonies, India, and the Cape a tolerably fair business is doing, as there is also in light agricultural tools for home use. One of the leading houses appear to have done well in lawn-mowers, for which there is a growing demand. Steel wheels for collieries and other works continue in moderate request. Some of the foundries are looking rather better, especially those engaged on pipes, kitchen ranges, stoves, grates, tanks, and ordinary builders' castings.

The coal trade of South Yorkshire is fairly good, and perhaps better than in most other districts. There is a good demand for steam coal, and large quantities are going to both Hull and Grimsby for shipment to the North of Europe. A good deal is also being forwarded to Goole for shipment to London, Gravesend, Portland, and other of the home ports.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE.

May 29.—In the Coal Trade of this district business has now practically settled down to the level of the usual summer demand, pits generally have had to go on short time, and stocks are accumulating. The Whitsuntide holidays occurring the first week in June have also had a tendency to restrict the giving out of orders, as consumers are working off their stocks to the end of the month, with the view of not buying until next month. House fire coals meet with a very slow sale, and the common classes of round coal are only in very dull demand for ironmaking and steam purposes. Quoted prices are without much change, the Manchester firms making no alteration in their list rates for next month, but there are low sellers in the market when any orders of weight are to be got, and the tendency is downwards. Best Wigan Arley still averages about 9s. per ton, but seconds house coal are to be bought at from 7s. 6d. to 8s., common house fire coals at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d., and steam and forge coals at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per ton at the pit. The contracts which usually begin to come forward at this time of the year for gas coals are bringing out a fair enquiry for coals suitable for the above purpose, the prices at which buyers can place their orders are however quite as low as those ruling last season, but there is less disposition to sell for long forward delivery. Best Lancashire gas coal can be got at 8s. per ton at the pit, and there are some very good qualities in the market at about 7s. 6d. per ton, with seconds averaging 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d., and common qualities about 6s. 6d. per ton. For engine classes of fuel there is not more than a moderate demand, and notwithstanding the lessened production of slack, owing to the small quantity of round coal now being screened, supplies are quite equal to requirements. Burgate at the pit mouth averages 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., best slack 3s. 9d. to 4s., and common qualities about 3s. 3d. per ton.

Shipping is only quiet, with 7s. to 7s. 3d. per ton about the average price for Lancashire steam coal, delivered at the High Level, Liverpool of the Garston Docks. Business continues dull throughout all branches of the iron trade. So far as quoted rates are concerned, nominally they are unchanged; but in pig-iron the tendency continues downwards, and, although finished iron prices are being maintained at about the figures which have been ruling for the last few weeks, the actual transactions on the basis of quoted rates are very small. For delivery, equal to Manchester, local and district brands are quoted at about 43s. 6d. to 44s. for Lancashire, and 43s. 4d. to 44s. 4d. for Lincolnshire forge and foundry, less 2½ per cent.; but makers who hold out for these figures are being undersold. In outside brands Middlesbrough makers maintain a firm tone, which has tended to check "bear" operations; but Scotch makers still show a disposition to follow the low prices taken by dealers. For finished iron delivered into this district 51. 15s. remains the quoted price for good local and North Staffordshire bars, 61. 5s. for local made hoops, and 71. 6s. for sheets, and it is only in exceptional cases that much under these figures is taken.

Machinists in this district continue to receive new work, which is keeping them busy, tool makers are also kept fairly employed, and locomotive builders have still so much work in hand that orders for early delivery have recently been declined. In other branches of engineering trade is only moderate, with a tendency to decrease.

Messrs. W. Collier and Co., of Salford, have just completed a couple of new bar and rail cutting machines, into which an entirely novel arrangement has been introduced. One of these is a horizontal machine to cut bars at one end up to 5 in. by 2 in., which is provided with an eccentric shaft, slide block, and massive cast-iron ram 3 ft. long, with a continuous bearing on all sides, to ensure a steady cut, and to compensate for any side pressure strain in the heavy work it has to do. The other machine is a double geared eccentric double ended bar cutting and shearing machine of the ordinary pattern, but having one end so arranged as to cut bars up to 2½ in. square, or rails up to 60 lbs., and the other end provided with a patent double-throw cam motion, which gives two cuts at this end to one at the shearing end, and is capable of cutting 1½ in. square bars, or plate-scraps up to ¾ in. thick, whilst the double-stroke shears are placed at an angle to admit bars of any length.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 29.—Pitowners do not this week report an increase of sales. Ironmasters are disinclined, in numbers of instances, to order forward, preferring to wait until further on in the summer before contracting for large supplies. By waiting they expect to secure lowest prices. On the house coal side of the district only little more than half time is being made at the collieries. Earl Dudley's furnace coal is 10s. and 9s. 6d. on the respective sides of Dudley, but other owners are selling at below these rates. Mill coal is 8s. to 7s., and forge 6s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. in some exceptional cases. Pig vendors could do a considerable trade if they were less firm in prices; but so long as principals have work in hand they will not consent to accept all buyers' offers. These remarks apply more particularly to Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Northampton, and similar outside brands. Derbyshire pigs are 43s. to 44s. per ton delivered; native part-mines are 45s. to 42s. 6d.; finished iron is tame. Australian orders are arriving at some of the best bar mills in fair numbers, but they are individually small. Best bars are 71. 10s. to 71., and common 61. 10s. to 61. Hoops are quoted at 81. by the marked iron firms.

Messrs. Groucutt and Sons, of Bilston, have posted a notice at their Bradleyfield Ironworks that after June 7 the services of all the workmen will be dispensed with. The notice affects 200 hands. For some time past the works have only been running short time, and the firm have now determined to close them, and concentrate their manufacturing operations at their Bankfield Works, Bilston.

The number of miners opposed to the Wages Board in the Blackheath district is estimated by the disaffected portion of the men at 6000. Certain of the men in this locality—evidently misunderstanding the lines upon which the arbitration is proceeding—have passed a resolution, saying that they cannot accept any award which is not given on the basis of 3s. 8d. as a minimum. Some of the colliers in the Old Hill district are also strongly averse to accepting any decision of the arbitrator to the Coal Trade Wages Board, which may lower wages.

Three pence per ton on limestone and 6d. on coal and ironstone is likely to be an almost universal rate so far as the Tipton and Bilston Mines Drainage districts are concerned during the ensuing year. The fact that in the case of coal and ironstone the rate was 3d. less than the one preceding made the number of appellants at the Court of Arbitrators and Commissioners in Wolverhampton on Saturday but few, and in scarcely any of these cases was any gradation allowed.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

May 29.—The Coal Trade, although depression has been felt in some branches, which has led to the stoppage of some works in the district, is still one of the most healthy trades on these rivers. There is a good demand for best steam coal, and this brings readily 9s. 6d. per ton net. The shipments of coal at Blyth have been very heavy during the week, so that the improvements effected in that harbour, after so many delays, are certain to lead to the best results for Blyth and the district. The shipment of gas coal from Durham at this port has, of course, caused some surprise; but this, it may be surmised, will only occur under exceptional circumstances, but the dock and other dues, if kept low, will have some effect. Further improvements are now contemplated in the harbour, and negotiations are in progress which will lead to a further increase in the exports and imports of the port. At present there are owners who prefer to load steamers at Blyth, owing to the lightness of port charges; but complaints are made by colliery owners of the dues charged on coal shipped there, and unless these are relaxed or abolished some of them will continue to send their produce to the Tyne. The house coal trade on the Tyne continues fairly good. The low rate of freights induce buyers to go on making stocks, consequently there is a good demand coastwise, both North and South, from these rivers. There is no change of consequence in the London market for the house coal. The demand for gas and steam coal in Durham continues good, considering the season; the demand for coke, however, is only moderate, and this cannot be expected to improve until a decided improvement occurs in the iron trade. The shipments of coal and coke at Tyne Dock during the past week were 97,841 tons, or 2461 tons above those for the corresponding week last year.

At a special sitting of the Gateshead magistrates on Friday last 30 miners of Usworth Colliery were charged with breach of contract by absenting themselves from work without lawful cause. Mr. Cooper, of Newcastle, appeared for the owners of the colliery; Mr. John Bowes and partners, and Mr. Bentham appeared for the men. The case is a very important and peculiar one. The Usworth Colliery was opened 35 years ago by Sir Geo. Elliott and Co., but it was sold by them to John Bowes and partners last year. The workings are very extensive; three seams are worked, and some of them produce a considerable amount of fire-damp. It appears that on May 4 one of the miners whose light had gone out met Mr. Lindsay, the manager, near the Hylton district of the Low Main seam, and Mr. Lindsay relighted his lamp at that point. On May 7 the men held a meeting, and as they had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Lindsay had committed a breach of the rules of the colliery, which provided that "no naked light had to be exposed beyond or in the 'in-bye' side of the lamp station, when a board is fixed up." They refused to proceed with the work until the charge they had made was investigated. The Mine Inspector was appealed to, and he said that the charge made was trivial, and that he would not interfere, and he advised the men to return to work, but this they positively refused to do, and they also referred the matter to the Home Secretary, with what result has not transpired. It appears that at the point when Mr. Lindsay relighted the lamp Mr. Robinson, the late manager, had intended to place a lamp station, and he had with that view written on a beam across the roof with chalk "lamp station." After the men refused to work the manager caused a board to be put up at this point. It is not alleged that any danger existed at this point, so that the men may have had no reason to stop working, and it may also be urged that the manager had a right to fire shots, for instance even on the "in-bye" side of any lamp station. Still it was unfortunate that Mr. Lindsay did open the lamp at that point; it was certainly a very rash act, and he was setting a bad example to the men, as the opening of a lamp at any point beyond the caution board by any unauthorised person or the exposure of a naked light is a serious offence against the Mine Act, or against the provisions of the special rules. The decision of the magistrates was that the damages claimed, 5s. a-day for each day's absence charged in the summons, was fair and reasonable, and that they would have to be paid in each case. The costs of one case would have to be paid by the defendants.

Since the Bentley Iron and Coal Company, who have long worked the Guston Coal Mines extensively, acquired the Seam Collieries, which they did last year, they have developed the Hutton seam workings largely on the west side of the "Wash," which passes along the Seam Valley, and they are now working a large quantity of gas coal from this seam. The "old men" worked the seam generations ago partially, near where Ravensworth Castle stands, and the new company have now put down a small shaft on the south side of the Castle for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of these old work-

ings, and also for the purpose of providing due protection for the foundations of the Castle buildings.

The Durham colliery owners have notified to Mr. Crauford, as secretary of the Federation Board, that the owners are of opinion that the state of trade demands that an early and substantial reduction in wages be made. A copy of the letter received by Mr. Crauford from the colliery owners on this question has been forwarded to the various collieries in the county, and Mr. Crauford advises the men to negotiate with the masters for the adoption of a sliding scale as the best mode of settling the wages question. The cokemen, mechanics, and enginemen are prepared to enter into such an arrangement with the employers, but the miners' representatives have not yet been empowered to do so.

It is stated we believe on good authority that the Commissioners on Mining Accidents are now considering their report. It is understood that they will not specially recommend any particular safety-lamp for sole use in the mines.

It appears that the Northumberland miners have voted on the question whether support should be given from the funds of the Union in support of the University extension scheme, and the result is decidedly against such a grant. Many gentlemen and many companies in the district have given assistance to the scheme, and the miners ought, some people think, have followed their example in such a cause.

The export of fire-bricks and fire-clay goods has been going on of late on a large scale, but as considerable stocks were held at most of the works, which had been accumulated during the winter months, there has been no difficulty in supplying all the orders required.

The Iron Trade has remained in an extremely dull condition during the week. The enquiry has been of the most limited character, as the fixed rates of the makers retard business. The makers adhere to 37s. 6d. for No. 3. Considerable shipments continue to be made, especially of No. 3 iron. The business done in finished iron is most restricted, as iron shipbuilding continues to get worse, and fewer plates are wanted. There is still a tendency to the increased use of steel instead of iron, and more steel-plates will be manufactured. The bar mills are doing better, and engineers and foundries are fairly employed, with the exception of marine engine and boiler builders. These latter works are in a very bad state on the Tyne and Wear and Tees, and men continue to be paid off. A further reduction in the wages of ironworkers is demanded by the masters. The arbitrator, Dr. R. S. Watson, has had within the last six months the wages question twice before him, and he has awarded only a reduction of 2½ per cent. This was for the current quarter. The employers now, upon the returns presented last week showing such a reduction in prices as well as demand, have decided to ask for a further reduction. If this were conceded the ironworkers would be brought 7½ per cent. below the lowest wages ever paid in the North of England. The question will again have to go to arbitration. When the last award of the umpire was made, the realised selling price of iron in this district was 51. 13s. 7d. It has now fallen to 51. 9s.

The Shipping Bill continues to attract great attention, and it is still denounced in many quarters, but the hostility of interested parties will not prevent the general public from these important considerations—that the seamen's life is by far the most dangerous occupation that men are employed in, and if it is true, as it is asserted, that legislation has not yet rendered it impossible for the owners of a ship to make a profit out of the loss of a vessel, it is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that there should be further legislation. It is true that some shipowners have given their support to the Bill, but we hold that as a body they ought to co-operate with the framers of the Bill in perfecting, as far as possible, a good measure. The advance in the rate of freights has been well maintained, and 6s. per ton is now firmly adhered to for Cronstadt. There is, therefore, a little improvement in the shipping trade, but it is still in a state far from satisfactory. Heavy calls are now being made on the shareholders in steam shipping companies, and the work of reorganising the method of managing these companies in many cases is proceeding. During the prosperous season which is now passed, many serious abuses have crept in which must be dealt with in addition to those already noticed. The mode of supplying the necessary stores is open to much objection. Ship store merchants have been in the habit of taking shares for the purpose of securing this business, and managers and owners will now be compelled to see that these stores are bought in the open market on the best terms, which is the only legitimate way of doing business. There appears to be no date yet fixed for the opening of the Coble Dean Dock, on the north side of the Tyne, although the works are in an advanced state, and this has caused some dissatisfaction amongst mercantile men in the district.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

May 29.—The Steam Coal Trade of South Wales is not quite so active as it has been, but it will probably spring up again in a few days. The shipments, however, were large last week—127,446 tons foreign and about 20,000 tons coastwise being sent away in the first five days, Saturday being a *dies non* at the docks in consequence of the Queen's birthday. Newport exported 45,489 tons foreign and 16,715 coastwise; Swansea, 17,074 tons foreign and about 15,000 coastwise. Patent fuel was sent away to the extent of 4840 tons at Swansea and 2950 at Cardiff. This industry is not quite so good for the moment. The house coal and small steam coal trades are also much quieter. Prices of steam coal range from 10s. to 11s. 3d per ton.

There is no improvement in the Iron and Steel Trades. There is no way of keeping the works going except by a constant lowering of wages. Cardiff sent away last week 2250 tons, and Newport 1030 tons to Taliahuano. Iron ore is not coming in quite so freely. Newport received 9180 tons from Bilbao last week, and 4935 tons from other places. Cardiff arrivals from Bilbao amounted to 5664 tons, and 1067 from other places.

The Tin-plate industry maintains its recent active condition. The disorganisation in the financial world of the United States has not visibly affected it. Good IC. cokes realise from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per box. When the various works it is contemplated to open are again in full swing the make will probably exceed the demand, and prices must decline.

REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

May 29.—At the Welsh National Eisteddfod, to be held in Liverpool in September, 1740l. is to be divided in prizes. This, however, devoted to music and literature, science being altogether excluded from the programme this year, which is to be regretted. It is said that the five millions of money which the committee stipulated should be subscribed before the Manchester Ship Canal works are commenced was ready in three hours from the passing of the bill.

In Cardiganshire the mines are rapidly falling under the hammer of the auctioneer, and any new enterprise is now out of the question. Of the state of things in Shropshire I spoke a fortnight back. In Montgomeryshire the Van is almost the only remaining mine. In Flintshire there is one mine paying a little, and the same is true of Denbighshire. In this condition of things we look forward anxiously to the commencement of work in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal, and the various railway projects to find employment for the mining population of Wales. It would indeed be difficult for the condition of lead miners to be much worse than it has been of late years—from 15s. to 16s. a week, occasional employment, the constant fear that there may be no money forthcoming on pay night, with the almost certain loss in many cases of two or three months' pay in the year, indicates a state of things disastrous to the men and laden with crushing anxiety to honestly-disposed employers. The London and North-Western Railway Company are finding employment for a good many men at Bangor, at their new dock near Conway, and in various extensions and improvements along the Chester and Holyhead line and its branches.

Among the few holidays observed by slate quarrymen is that of Ascension Day, and on this day the workmen at the Bethesda Quarries had their usual holiday this year. One man was killed and another seriously injured at the Welsh Slate Quarry, Festiniog, last

week, through a premature discharge of dynamite. The London and North-Western Railway Company have failed in their endeavours to get their powers of running steamers between Holyhead and Dublin made permanent. At present these are granted for terms of 14 years.

I am glad to report a decided improvement in the Paving Sett Trade of North Wales. The quarries of Messrs. Darbshire, at Penmaen Mawr, have taken back the men discharged some months since, and are full of orders, the quarries working full time. The fire-brick trade also shows signs of progress. The Albert Works at Rhosneir, Ruabon, have been restarted. Although quiet, as is usual this time of the year, the coal trade is in a tolerably satisfactory condition. One colliery that has been closed for some time has been restarted and seems to be doing a good trade. The ironworks are quiet, but most of the manufacturing industries are well employed. Perhaps in the neighbourhood of Mold the coal trade and its connected industries are suffering the most at the present time.

GOLD IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In a letter, dated Moodie Reef, De Kaap Gold Fields, Transvaal, March 11, Mr. John Robert North, C.E., says:—I am at present working in a reef here which I with others have rushed under the following circumstances. In October, 1882, a large party of 80 or 100 men came out prospecting, being induced by the report that gold had been found in payable quantities in this district. On their way here they met Mr. Moodie, the Surveyor-General of the Transvaal, who owns 13 farms in a block here. He (Mr. Moodie) told the party that if they would prospect his farms and found gold that he would throw them open to the public; he had several consultations with some of the leading men of the party as to the most equitable terms on which to do so. The result being that the following terms were drawn up and agreed to by Mr. Moodie, and a copy was posted on the door of the Gold Commissioners office at the Kantoor and also published in the local papers:—

- 1.—Each prospector will be granted upon application a prospecting area of 500 yards square, which he must define by four stout pegs at the corners, and a post in the centre 4 in. square and 3 ft. high, marked "prospekting area."
- 2.—The grant to extend over one month, during which time declaration must be made if payable gold be found, and which may be extended at the option of the proprietor's agent.
- 3.—After the discovery of gold the ground will be thrown open by public declaration of the proprietor's agent; the prospecting claim will be made over to the prospector free of all charges, and he will be allowed to hold another claim on the ordinary terms.
- 4.—Each miner may hold one reef claim and one alluvial claim.
- 5.—The size of claims will be upon alluvial ground 50 yards square. Upon reefs, 50 yards along the reef by 100 yards wide.
- 6.—The charge for licenses for working alluvial claims will be 10s. per month, and will include use of water running across such claim. Water brought in to be paid for by a water rate based upon equitable charges and priority.
- 7.—Licenses for reef claims 1l. per month, or 10l. per year, or the mineral rights of each claim may be purchased at any time for 100l.; the ground when worked out to be again handed over to the proprietor.
- 8.—Wood may be cut for mining purposes at 1l. per load.
- 9.—Stand licenses for stands 200 yards square, 5s. per month; grazing licenses for one span of oxen, 2s. 6d. per month. Special arrangements will be made for store and canteen licenses.
- 10.—Stands of 20 acres will be granted to holders of blocks of reef claims (amalgamated), not less than 10 in number, at the rate of 10l. per year, with grazing rights on the farm for cattle employed on the works, at the above-mentioned rates.

Mr. W. H. Penning, Geologist, made a copy of the above terms and conditions, and published them in his pamphlet on the Gold Fields of South Africa. Several parties have been prospecting for gold upon Mr. Moodie's farms for the last 12 months, and have recently found a rich gold-bearing quartz reef; on the day following that on which notice of the discovery was given to Mr. Moodie he issued a notice that he hereby rescinded all former notices which he had issued with regard to the farm. Mr. North states that the reef is very rich indeed, the miners expect it to average 16 to 20 ozs. of gold to the ton of quartz, some of picked pieces have yielded as much as 360 ozs. to the ton of quartz. He is putting up a water-wheel and a battery of stampers, from which large results are expected. He states also, the miners intend to contest the right of Mr. Moodie to rescind, and that it is not justice to publish the terms, thereby inducing men to prospect his ground, and the day following that on which notice that gold has been found to publish a notice rescinding all former ones.

Mr. North thinks this is such cruel treatment that the mining investors ought to know they will not be safe in investing money in London in this district.

COLOMBIAN MINES—TOLIMA, ORGANOS, &c.

SIR—As we have for some months past brought before our clients the claims of the Colombian Mines as a probably profitable means of investment and speculation, it is of course gratifying to note by the correspondence published in the *Mining Journal* that others take a watchful interest in these concerns. It appears to us, however, that your correspondents lose sight of some points of interest in connection with these mines, while the latest reports place a complexion on their prospects which could hardly have been expected at such an early date.

The Tolima Mine made 44,000l. profit last year, but the profits of the last five months appear to us to reach over 30,000l., being at the rate of 72,000l. per annum. The profit for February was 69,981l., while, according to the latest report, that for March was 85,607l. We note, however, that the secretary never calculated upon the profit arising from exchange, which would be, we believe, about 10,000l. per month. It follows, therefore, that the actual profit of the last two months was equal to 18,000l., being at the rate of 108,000l. per annum—pretty good for a company with a capital of 100,000l.

At Organos the March profit was 330l., this being 50l. more than was telegraphed. Only 440 tons of quartz were crushed to gain this profit, and it is, therefore, evident the management is as economical and efficient as can be desired, while only an extension of the crushings is required to leave profits which would yield a big percentage on the small capital of 25,000l. The Colombian Hydraulic Company made for March 780l., and it is stated that this rate will now be increased upon regularly; so there is some probability that the company will soon be paying dividends of 14 to 15 per cent. on its capital.

The Cajongora Mine adjoins the Colombian Hydraulic Company's property, and is now making an average of 300l. per month profit, and this will be increased as the means of conveying water to the mines becomes improved. This mine has paid profits for some years, and from the moment of going to work. The Orita lies between and adjoining the Colombia and Cajongora. According to the latest report this mine will be in operation in three months. It should be remarked that the Colombian Hydraulic Company works with 500 in. of water, and the Cajongora with 300, while the Orita will have 3000 to 4000. It is stated that hydraulic mines yield in proportion to the amount of water used, and that consequently the returns from the Orita, calculated on what is doing at the adjoining mines, should amount to 5500l. per month. Three separate individuals, inspecting the mines at different times, estimate the profits at 4000l. to 50,000l. monthly, and all seem to concur in the certainty of such results. The capital is 20,000l.

We think from the above it will be seen that mining in Colombia is very profitable, and this is the more satisfactory as we know of no failures. There can hardly be a doubt that holders in the companies mentioned will shortly see a great rise in the value of their shares; and this we are anxious for, believing that in Colombia, so soon as more attention is directed to that country, will be found some compensation for failures and disappointments elsewhere.

London, May 29.

THOS. ELS AND CO

FOREIGN MINES.

ALAMILLOS.—May 21: The lode in the 20 driving west of San Martin's shaft is opening stopping ground worth 1½ ton in a fathom. In the 20 driving west of Santa Agueda shaft the lode is strong and promising, yielding ½ ton per fath. The lode in the 50 driving west of San Felipe's shaft has declined in value. In the 85 driving east of San Enrique's shaft the lode has improved in appearance. The lode in the 130 driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft is producing stones of ore. In the 130 driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft the lode is unproductive. The lode in the 115 driving in the same direction is still producing stones of lead, but not enough to value. In the 80 driving east of San Victor's shaft the lode is worth 1 ton in a fath. There is not much lead in the level above beyond this end. The lode in the 70 driving west of Judd's shaft is small and poor. San Victor's shaft going down below the 80 is being sunk in hard granite. The lode in Rodd's winze sinking below the 60 has declined in value to ½ ton per fathom. In Antero's winze sinking below the 50 the lode is very changeable, and is at present yielding 1 ton in a fathom. The lode in Pulido's winze sinking below the 50 is regular and well-defined, producing 1 ton per fathom.

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER.—Richard Harris, April 26: Mina Grande, Hundred Lode: Driving north of No. 2 winze, 24, 18 tons per fath. ditto 12, 8 tons per fathom. Sinking No. 3 winze below 12 16 tons per fathom. Stopes in back of 12 30 tons per fathom. Stopes in back of 40 ft. drift 8 tons per fathom. Mina Grande, Western Branch: Stope in back of tunnel 12 tons per fathom. Rise in back of tunnel (connection made with winze at back of 40 ft. drift) driving south of 12, 14 tons per fathom. Driving south at tunnel level 4 tons per fathom. San Juan: Stope at back of tunnel 15 tons per fathom.

—W. A. Clemes, April 22: Battery sample, 29.2 ozs. per ton.
—April 24: Battery sample, 29.2 ozs. per ton. A portion taken at intervals during seven days' crushing, 28.8 ozs. per ton.
—April 26: Battery sample (at this date copper matres were being milled) 36.2 ozs. per ton.

BALKIS.—Telegram, May 25: Further remittance of gold from Graskop, 40 ozs.

COLOMBIAN HYDRAULIC.—W. S. Welton, April 19: Run No. 102: We cleared up the upper portion of the sluice on the 17th inst., having run 707 hours, and obtained gold valued at \$4609.27; the total cost at the mine for the same period being \$2258.80, leaving a profit of \$2350.47, equal to 470l. 9s. 11d. The ground continues very hard, the gravel is blue cemented gravel, with no top dirt to run off the rocks, and with difficulty the sluice is kept clear. One more run will bring us up to the high bar ahead of us which divides Clarke's old wash from the new one. I shall make next clean-up a general one, and then repair the sluice. I hope to get about \$7000 returns for next clean-up. The new bulkhead has been made, and during the month a machine will be fixed to cut through several ridges of gravel intervening between the bulkhead and the proposed point of opening operations.

DENVER GOLD.—Frank S. Craven, May 13: In the 700 west, north vein, 2½ ton of smelting ore sold for \$233. In the 300 west, north vein, the drift is in, east from cross-cut, 307 ft., 1 ft. good ore. Stopes have not changed materially, except one stope which has been stopped; ten men are still stopping in this lift. The mill ore for the last six days amounted to 80 tons, and yielded 49 ozs. gold. In the 900 west, north vein, the west drift is in 109 ft. from the cross-cut, and east drift 57 ft. Both are now barren. None of the stopes look so well as they did a week ago; 38 tons mill ore yielded 20 ozs. gold; 9½ tons smelting ore sold for \$447. In the 900 west, main vein, are still rising to connect with winze. Are still stopping 3 ft. good mill ore on the junction at the east end of the pocket. In the 1350 west, main vein, the drift is in 392 ft. from the shaft. It carries 2 ft. of very fine ore, much of which is smelting ore; 36 ft. of the winze sunk 4 ft. the 50 ft. level driven ¾ ft., and the 140 level 3 ft. I have nothing new to report as to the quality of the ore.

DEVALA MOYAR GOLD.—Manager, May 5: We have not yet driven through Strathairn reef; the drive is in 70 ft., and I daily expect to break through. Then if we do not find payable quartz on the footwall I will stop the work. At Solomon's reef the lower tunnel has been driven for the week 5½ ft., the winze sunk 4 ft. the 50 ft. level driven ¾ ft., and the 140 level 3 ft. I have nothing new to report as to the quality of the ore.

FORTUNA.—May 2: Canada Inco. L. de in 170, driving west of San Pedro's shaft, although near the cross-course has yielded good lumps of ore in the past week. In the 50, driving in the same direction, the lode is large and strong, containing ore, but not quite enough to attach a value to. The lode in the 120, driving east of O'Shea's engine-shaft, is open, composed entirely of soft granite, and is being driven rapidly. In the 130, driving east of Lowndes's shaft, the lode is split, the upper part is the granitic, and the lower part is being driven in. In Lowndes's shaft, sinking below the 130, the ground has become much harder, consequently small progress is being made. Oaman's winze, sinking below the 90, is going down in a fairly productive lode, worth 1 ton per fathom. Los Salidos: The lode in the 175, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small, and yields occasional lumps of ore. In the 160, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is unusually large, but has declined in value to ½ ton in the past few days. The lode in the 145, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, in the upper part of the level, is very good, but in the lower part has diminished in size and value to ½ ton per fathom. In the 130, driving in the same direction, the lode has improved to 1½ ton in value, producing fine lumps of ore. San Miguel's shaft, sinking below the 120, is being sunk off the lode; good progress is being made. The lode in Digma's winze, sinking below the 160, is compact, and shows signs of improvement, yielding 1 ton per fathom. San Anton: In the 65, driving east of Henty's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, but only contains spots of lead ore. The lode in the 55, driving west of Henty's engine-shaft, has much improved, and is now yielding a large quantity of ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. In the 45, driving in the same direction, the lode is much disturbed by cross joints. The lode in the 30, driving east of Tesoro engine-shaft, looks more promising, and yields good stones of lead ore. In the 20, driving west of Tesoro engine-shaft, the men are driving north, where we expect to find the main part of the lode. Cefra's winze, sinking below the 30, and situated east of Henty's engine-shaft, is being sunk in a very productive lode.

LAKE SUPERIOR NATIVE COPPER.—Capt. Williams, May 3: No. 2 shaft, sinking below No. 3 level, sunk 2 ft.; lode 4½ ft. wide, producing a fine mill water-improved. No. 3 shaft, sinking from surface; this shaft has been sunk 48 ft. east of the lode to strike the lode at the first level. No. 2 level, south of the No. 2 shaft, advanced 1 fathom 4 feet; the lode is 7 feet wide, and looking very well, producing good mill work; this lode continues steadily to improve; the copper much heavier, and less leafy. No. 3 level, south of No. 2 shaft, advanced 4 ft.; lode poor at present, but looking very promising. We have suspended all stopping, as we have a large supply of mill work on hand. The road has been laid out, and we are now bringing in wood for heating and compressor engines. My reason for starting No. 3 shaft east or over the back of the lode is to avoid as much as possible the surface water at this point. The mine continues to open up very well, especially our south ground. I am expecting a great change in No. 2 shaft in sinking this lift, as we have a considerable change in the ground both over and under the lode, which promises well. ("This was written on May 7.) I am expecting the Steinhoff up to-morrow, as he left Collingwood on the 4th. Since last writing there is nothing new to report on until this evening when I find the men exploring on the conglomerate belt near the harbour have found a little native copper. Some stones they have just brought up look very promising, and I hope to report further improvement in my next.

LINARES.—May 21: Pozo Ancho Mine: The 130, driving west of Warner's engine-shaft, is opening up a good length of valuable ore ground, yielding 3 tons in a fathom. Nothing has been done in the 135, driving east of Warner's cross cut, the 135 driving, west of Peil's engine-shaft, and in the same level, driving east of Peil's engine-shaft, during the past fortnight, owing to our moving the heavy pitwork from the 135 and taking it at Peil's engine-shaft. This work is now completed, but unfortunately, before we got the water in for the shaft fork failed, we have fixed a new bob, but it will require a week or ten days to fork the water. In the 120, driving east of Peil's engine-shaft, the ground is very hard for driving through, and the lode has declined to 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 105, driving east of San Francisco shaft is small and unproductive. In Peil's engine-shaft the sinking below the 135 has been interrupted, owing to our changing the pitwork. The lode in No. 252 winze, sinking below the 65, has improved both in size and value, its present worth being 1½ ozs. per fathom. In No. 254 winze, sinking below the 65, the lode is very open and easy for sinking through, yielding good stones of ore, worth ½ ton or fathom. Quinteros Mine: The lode in the 13, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is sufficiently large, but does not contain ore enough to value. In the 115, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, consisting chiefly of calcareous spar and yielding a little ore. The lode in the 100 driving, in the same direction, is opening up a good length of stopping ground, worth 2 tons in a fathom. In the 90, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is regular and strong, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 85, driving east of Judd's shaft, is small, but very compact, and is producing 1 ton in a fathom. Pio's winze, sinking below the 100 is holed to the 115.

MONTANA.—Telegram, May 26: 12 days, 30 stamps, 730 tons crushed, \$11,730; increase of receipts anticipated soon.

MYSORE GOLD.—B. D. Plummer, May 6: The new shaft is down 23 ft. 6 in. from bottom of the 173; it is very wet for working. I told you in my last letter the water was falling from the hanging side, and that I had commenced to open a drift south with a view to tap the water from the old workings, but as yet we have not succeeded. We must, however, try further. The lode is almost impossible to get the men to work under the falling water. The lode in this drift is 2 ft. wide, worth 7 dwts. 12 grs. fine gold per ton of stone. I think I may now venture to say we have penetrated the lode deeper than the old men. There are three places now in which I think we have bottomed the old works—173 north on the east vein. This carries a big, strong lode; it is 6 ft. wide after the slate and schist is picked out; it will yield 12 tons, worth 16 dwts. 7 grs. and 6 dwts. 12 grs. per ton, or average 12 dwts. 9 grs. of fine gold per ton of rock. We have also bottomed the old workings on the west lode in the 173 north of the engine-shaft. I do not think we have done enough to enable us to estimate the exact value; it will now yield about 2 tons, worth 11 dwts. 1 gr. per ton per fathom. The average width of the lode in the three places is as much as is usually found, and though the assay value is not perhaps so good as one could desire it is certainly sufficient to give us encouragement. The lode is kindly in its appearance, and the enclosing rock is all we could desire. The new arrangement for pumping on the underlie of the lode below the 173 works very well, so does the stamps. We shall complete the other and set it to work in a few days, any Thursday or Friday next.

NEW POTOMI.—Mr. Morris, April 20: Monthly Report: Attwood's Shaft: The No. 1 drift west has passed under several old barrancos, but is again in solid rock. The vein is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, not as good as before; the end of the drift is 121 ft. from shaft. The air shaft referred to in the last monthly report has been communicated to this level, resulting in a great improvement in ventilation throughout the mine. The No. 2 drift is now 105 ft. from the shaft and the vein 3 ft. wide in good payable quartz. The winze under this No. 2 drift to communicate with No. 3 is 24 ft. deep, and 3 ft. wide, with quartz of a good quality. The No. 3 drift is harder and more compact with the vein split up and intermixed with blue stone. It is 14 feet from the shaft, and I anticipate a marked improvement every week. All our work here is in very treacherous ground, and has to be well timbered. During the present month we have used here 444 ft. round timber, 6 in. to 10 in. diameter, 678 ft. sawn plank, 2 in. to 4 in. thick, 2610 ft. outside slabs from saw mill. This makes our work expensive, but from No. 3 drift down our costs for timber will be much lighter, while I expect the quartz will be of higher grade. Scriven's Shaft, No. 3: The winze

under No. 1 is 76 ft. deep, and I expect to communicate with No. 2 every day. No. 2 drift is in good quartz. It has been suspended for some days, the men having been transferred to Del Dante, but is resumed again to-day. We shall also next week commence stopping in the No. 1 drift, and the middle of the month in No. 2 drift. As soon as we can get a full supply of water at Del Dante I shall permanently fix the English Cameron pump there, and replace the No. 5 Cameron at Attwood's, and start to sink for the No. 4 level. I shall also resume sinking Scriven's, and when I cut the vein in the shaft (about 100 feet deeper) shall if satisfactory proceed to place the shaft in a proper condition for supplying large quantities of quartz. Our work has been principally confined to Attwood's, as we must open up the mine as rapidly as possible, in order to keep reserves on hand for the mill.—Pozo del Dante: The water has largely increased. Our Cameron No. 5 pumps belonging for sinking, and we are utilizing the water in the mill. I anticipate an ample supply of water from this place, which will be invaluable to the company, as permanent success can only be acquired by treating large quantities of quartz and so reduce expenses to a minimum per ton of quartz treated.—Mill: The machinery is maintained in good working order. The feed pump is very shaky, and during the last fortnight was the cause of several stoppages, but I have borrowed one from the House Company, and am placing it at once.—Dord Wood and Logs: I am getting in a stock of wood and mining timbers. The rains seem to be clearing, and to have to stop for want of cordwood or a run in the mine would be disastrous. Your medical officer reports the health good during the month, considering the district. The officers are all working with an energy and interest most satisfactory, and everybody is doing the utmost to get the enterprise in full work and on the road to prosperity.

ORGANOS.—J. G. Green, March 30: On March 25 I forwarded telegram—March crushing produced 170 ozs. of gold, profit 2304l. This was the nearest I could get to the true state of things by the cypher. The clean-up was made on March 12, and the result is:—Four batteries stamps worked 27 days; 420 tons of Constanza mineral gave 130 ozs. = 8.9 dwts. gold; 40 tons of Socorro mineral gave 38.5 ozs. = 19.25 dwts. gold; 460 tons yielded 168.5 ozs. = 7.32 dwts. to the ton, including premium on exchange, \$3160, this working cost on above run was \$1550, leaving profit on the run \$1550. This, so far, is the best run we have had both as regards produce and profit, and must be considered as very satisfactory. The bulk of the stuff from Constanza was obtained from the open cast. We are taking a cutting 3 fms. high right through the hill, and great as is the proportion of waste that has to be removed to get the mineral, it pays very well for working. The slides have to be left at an angle of 45°; a lot of clearing has to be done before we can get a further supply from this point; the heavy rains adds considerably to the difficulty. This working is now fully equipped with wagons, rails, &c., and is being treated with great economy. The slope over Buena Ventura, which has yielded some very rich stuff, has gone up into soft ground. The Buena Ventura end has been advanced 2 fms., and we have just met with the north-west and south-east fault, which throws the south-west of this fault, which underlies south-west. The lode was worked rich in the Choro, and I am very hopeful that in a few fathoms further driving we shall have a rich stock of mineral, when stopes will be available very soon. Roger's level has been advanced 1½ fms. The driving for the last 8 fms. has been carried on a hooky branch to gain speed. The fore-breast is sufficiently advanced to be in the line of No. 2 winze sunk below Buena Ventura, and a cross-cut has been commenced. There are about 5 fms. to drive north to come under the winze, allowing for the same underlie of lode as is shown in the 11 fms. sunk. This cross-cut, as mentioned above, is in exceedingly hard rock, so that progress is very slow. I think it may be safely predicted that the character of the lode will be improved in this hard rock. The Encontre cross-cut has been extended for the month 2 fms., total distance from the mouth 16½ fms. The calculation is that the lode should be cut in 22 fms. driving, so that there remains 5½ fms. to drive. I am pushing on this cross-cut with the force at command—four men and, considering the nature of the ground, the progress is being made. The stratum is of the most favourable description for the production of mineral. I attach great importance to this drive. The lode surface is a very fine and masterly one. All the machinery, plant, and buildings are in first-class repair. The prospects of the concern have decidedly improved of late, and there is a good future in store for the company.

ORITA.—W. S. Welton, April 16: In a general report on the district says:—With regard to facilities for working, Orita possesses many advantages over the neighbouring mines. The water supply has been brought a distance of about six miles, but of this distance only 1½ mile will be ditch, constructed in the most substantial manner, and in good ground. The rest of the distance the water will be brought on in pipes, which are much less liable to derangement than a ditch. At one point capacious reservoirs can be constructed for storing the water during stoppages at the mine for cleaning up. Orita possesses a supply of water capable of producing very large returns in gold. By the arrangement of bringing on the water supply in a ditch, it is liable to derangement, and consequently the return will be continuous, and not liable to interruptions. The difficulty in fixing a date when the works shall be completed turns entirely upon the time of transport. The pipe has arrived at the mines very slowly. Formerly there were a number of mule owners at Honda, but since the railway has been running there is no occupation for mules, and these have had to go to other parts of the country. The contractor who is bringing the Orita pipe from Honda has about 20. These mules have been badly cut by the sharp edges of the pipe, and latterly have required rest. If this pipe was on the spot, the water might be on in three months time. As to the cost of the pipe, Mr. Rogers, who has been in California noted the great advantage of reservoirs for hydraulic mines, even where the water supply was from 4000 to 5000 miners' inches of water. The course of the pipe had to be changed to discharge into a valley, the only one suitable for making reservoirs; 3500 ft. more ditch had to be made, and a tunnel 150 ft. long. A separate bulk head and taper pipe had to be provided for taking the water from the proposed reservoirs to the mine. All these works are being carried forward, but the actual making of the necessary dams to form the reservoirs has not been gone into, as I have thought this work could be done after the mine was running.

OSCAR GOLD.—J. Daw, jun., May 19: The nails have just arrived. I shall, therefore, complete the tramroad this week. We have completed the dams. They are full of water and as tight as a bottle. The foundations for machinery are going ahead. I am expecting Smith's vessel with timber to-morrow, hence hope to begin on the houses in a day or two. I shall also begin to sink a new shaft on No. 1 lode, so as to procure ventilation as we get deeper, and to develop the property, even pushing to everything to its utmost.

OURO PRETO GOLD.—Superintendent, April 22: Passagem Mine: I examined the bottom of the mine and all the ends from which we take ore. All look well. I have never seen them looking uniformly so well as they now do, and I think that I am safe in saying that we have proved ground sufficient to last for some years, and for much larger milling works than those now in use. I have purchased timber for our present wants, and made contracts with responsible parties for a future supply, deliverable in April, May, and June.—Rapunza Mine: The Mina Grande shaft has been continued down 11 ft., and now will be stopped until the shallow adit drains it of water. Antimonia, right from the shallow adit 14 ft. Catia rise 16 ft. Chapeo do Bol adit driven 8 ft. Sinaloa adit 11 ft.

PIERREFITTE.—May 24: There is very little new in the mine since my last. No. 1 stope, below the No. 1 level, maintains its value. No. 1 stope, back of the middle level, north-west, has somewhat improved lately, whilst the north-west end and stope behind it have fallen off. The stopes and cross-cut end, south-east, middle level, are of the same value as they have been for some time past. In the bottom level, south-east, we are cross-cutting the lode at right angles to its inclination. During the past fortnight we have met with one or two small branches of ore, but we expect the best part of the lode further towards the hanging-wall. There is nothing new to say either of the surface or the No. 2 levels, north mine.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram, May 27: Week's run (one furnace) \$15,000, from 302 tons of ore; refinery, \$17,000.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG CONSOLIDATED.—May 4: Dunderberg: There are 26 tributaries at work; nothing new to report, estimate that there are 200 tons tribute ore mined in the various stopes, which will be shipped as soon as the roads are open.—Home Ticket: The north drift from the bottom level has been advanced 4 ft. during the week; total, 38 ft. The end is in very hard rock, and the ventilation is poor, which accounts for the slow progress. A winze has been commenced in the bottom of the fourth level to connect with the north drift, bottom level. The ore in the bottom of the winze is about 13 in. wide, and is surrounded by a large body of low grade ore and iron. The winze is being sunk by the tributaries at their own expense. The only saving done in the mine at present is the company's expert, and the bottom drift; that expense will cease so soon as the ore going down in the winze is encountered in the bottom drift. The tributaries at work between the second and third levels are extracting some good ore, and the above also applies to the tributaries working between the first and second levels. There are 12 tributaries working at present, and I expect to get four more this week to work the stope between the third and fourth levels. No ore shipped during the week.—Lord Byron: The drift to connect with the cave continues in very hard ground, progress is slow. 3 ft.; total, 20 ft. from the main tunnel. The ore is of a good quality, and the tunnel is improving slightly, four tributaries at work, and at the Valentine shaft Grigg and Co. are still prospecting with rather poor success.

R. Rickard, May 8: I am just returned from Eureka, where I found the roads again blocked with snow; the road on the Home Ticket grade was impassable. This has been the most severe winter ever experienced in Eureka, and not only in Eureka, but all over the States of Nevada, Colorado, and Utah Territory. However, it appears now to be at an end, and spring has begun. There is nothing particular to report from the mine. Very little work has been done in the Home Ticket since my last. In the Lord Byron the quality of the ore is not so high as it was, it contains more iron. The tunnel is being pushed towards the cave as fast as the hardness of the ground will permit. This is the most interesting part of the mine; it is in the bottom of this cave where I expect to find a body of ore. The ore found in the tunnel is only an offshoot from the cave. In the Dunderberg some of the tributaries are doing very well. There are something like 200 tons of ore broken and ready for shipment. This will be hauled as soon as the roads will permit. I have had several enquiries about the slag pile; parties want to take it on tribute, all of whom I have refused. Telegram, May 27: Tributaries have shipped 99 tons ore, and 122 tons tribute ore have been smelted producing to company \$1254.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, May 29:—Produce, 9 days, second division of May, 4500 oits., value 1744l.; yield, 2.6 oits. per ton.

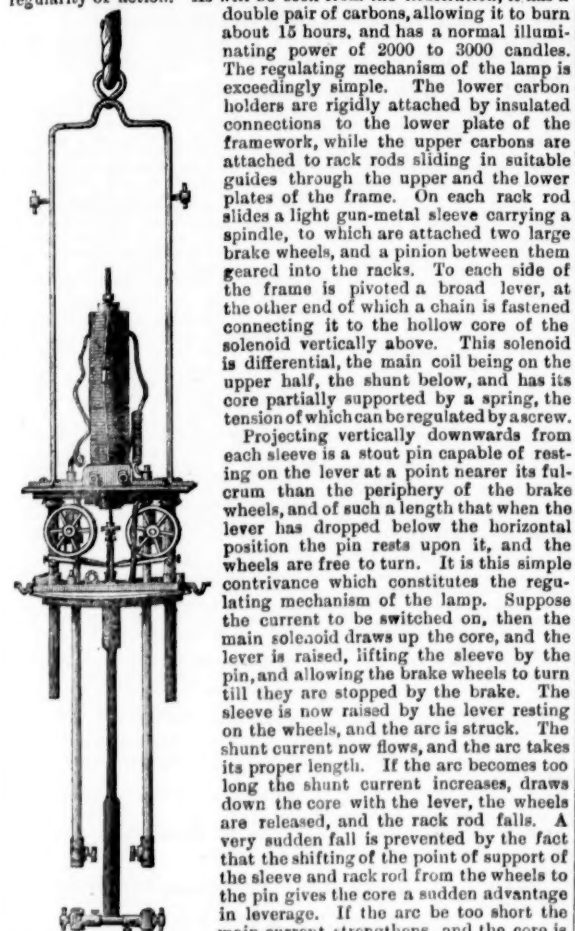
YORKE PENINSULA.—Captain Anthony, April 8: Kurilla Lode: 80 fathoms east of Hall's shaft, the lode is worth 4 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. The winze from the 67 to this level has been holed, and four men put to work to sink the back of the 60, west of winze. The lode in the stope at present is worth 3 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. There is a piece of lode in this level west of the place at which the big lode was cut, and two men are engaged taking it out. In the 67 eight men are stopping on Kurilla lode and four on the south branch, the lode averaging 3 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. In the back of the 55 12 men are stopping, as reported last month; lode averaging 5 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. The winze sinking below this level was holed early in the 6 month, and the men were put to stope in the 67 as reported above. The four men are engaged driving across the lode in search of the south vein. They have driven through about 5 ft. of lode, with 1 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Four men are sinking a winze below this level. The winze is carrying 3 ft. of good ore (with more lying to the south), worth 4 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. At the 35 the lode is about 14 ft. wide, the best ore lying on the south wall, and four men are driving in search of this vein. Eight men are stopping at the back of this level, the lode averaging 3 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom; 12 men are stopping at back of the 25, the lode averaging ½ ton

of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Two men are working in this level on tribute, making fair wages. At the 20, west of Gurner's shaft (in new section 398), four men are stopping a lode worth 4 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Eight men are stopping Nos. 1 and 2 branches, south of Gurner's shaft, four on each, lode averaging 3 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Three men are engaged taking out some ore ground at the 13, near Gurner's shaft, two on tribute and one on tribute. —Morphet's Lode: The 67, east of the tunnel, is driving by four on tribute. The lode being worth 4 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. The four men, the lode being the back of this level are stopped, the lode not being good who were stopping at present price of ore. Two men are sinking a winze below the enough of Morphet's shaft, the lode being worth 2 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Four men are sinking a winze east of the shaft, on a lode worth 6 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Four men are stopping the 55 on the north branch, the lode being worth 3 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom. Six men are working on tribute in the 43 and 39, at an average of 8s. 6d. in 12. The machinery generally is working satisfactorily. —Ore Returns: There had been raised during March 410 tons of ore, making the quantity on hand (no ore having been dispatched from the mine during the month) at March 31 2912 tons, averaging 14 per cent. from this a considerable quantity was about to be sold, but the price obtainable in the colony was very low. N.B.—Subsequent to the date of the report such an improvement took place in the 80, east of Hall's shaft, as warrants the yield being called 6 instead of 4 tons of 16 per cent. ore per fathom.

UNITED MEXICAN.—In the cross-cut to the alto of fronto No. 1 of San Juan de la Ovejuna. —Mr. J. Guzman, May 12: Mine of San Cayetano de la Ovejuna. In the cross-cut to the alto of fronto No. 1 of San Juan de la Ovejuna, the lode is 1-1/2 metres broad, with a ramification of ore which improves to the back or lateral inclination of the vein. In the pozo of San Antonio the lode measures now only 65 centimetres in width, but the ore is more thickset, and improves in quality. In the contralino No. 3 of Santa Rosa last Friday we abandoned this working, and resumed work in the frente No. 2 of Santa Rosa. In frente No. 3 of San Juan east the lode is 2 metres broad, with fair ore ramified all over it. In frente No. 4 of San Juan the lode is only 45 centimetres wide, and contains very little ore. In frente No. 5 of San Juan west the lode is reduced to a width of 50 centimetres, with little ore. In frente No. 5 of San Juan east the lode is 2 metres broad, and the ore ramified over its extent. In pozo No. 2 of San Juan the vein is only 25 centimetres wide, and no ore found in it. In the cross-cut to the alto of pozo No. 7 of San Juan, the upper wall has been traversed, showing the lode has a breadth of 5-60 metres, with a barren boulder in the middle of 3 metres. This makes the extraction from San Cayetano the lode has increased in width to 1 metre, but the ore seems to be of a lower ley. In pozo No. 1 of San Andres a slight ramification of fair ore begins to appear; 22 1/2 cargas sold in last public sale for \$1255. In pozo No. 2 of San Andres a ramification of fair ore has been found. In pozo No. 5 of San Andres the lode is now 1-30 metre broad, and the ore good. In pozo No. 6 of San Andres the lode is 2 metres broad, and the ore good. On the 8th inst. we sold in public sale about 45 1/2 cargas for \$12,480. We have sent to Duran 440 cargas, and sold 3 cargas 5 arrobas 7 lbs. of bonito. This makes the extraction from San Cayetano amount to 598 cargas of hacienda ore, and the total extraction from the mines of the new concern 931 cargas of hacienda ore. Returns from the mine of San Cayetano de la Ovejuna for the week ending May 10, \$16,507; outlay \$3131-69. —Adit: In the frente of San Martin nothing has been discovered in our advance, but Mr. Rocha will soon report on the object of the frente of San Martin, and on the necessity of incurring the expense. —Finance: The directors have also received a remittance of a bill of exchange for 4900.

THE CROMPTON AND CRABB D.D. ARC LAMP.

The D. D. Arc Lamp is the invention of Messrs. CROMPTON and CRABB, and must take a high place for simplicity of design and regularity of action. As will be seen from the illustration, it has a double pair of carbons, allowing it to burn about 15 hours, and has a normal illuminating power of 2000 to 3000 candles. The regulating mechanism of the lamp is exceedingly simple. The lower carbon holders are rigidly attached by insulated connections to the lower plate of the framework, while the upper carbons are attached to rack rods sliding in suitable guides through the upper and the lower plates of the frame. On each rack rod slides a light gun-metal sleeve carrying a spindle, to which are attached two large brake wheels, and a pinion between them geared into the racks. To each side of the frame is pivoted a broad lever, at the other end of which a chain is fastened connecting it to the hollow core of the solenoid vertically above. This solenoid is differential, the main coil being on the upper half, the shunt below, and has its core partially supported by a spring, the tension of which can be regulated by a screw.



Projecting vertically downwards from each sleeve is a stout pin capable of resting on the lever at a point nearer its fulcrum than the periphery of the brake wheels, and of such a length that when the lever has dropped below the horizontal position the pin rests upon it, and the wheels are free to turn. It is this simple contrivance which constitutes the regulating mechanism of the lamp. Suppose the current to be switched on, then the main solenoid draws up the core, and the lever is raised, lifting the sleeve by the pin, and allowing the brake wheels to turn till they are stopped by the brake. The sleeve is now raised by the lever resting on the wheels, and the arc is struck. The shunt current now flows, and the arc takes its proper length. If the arc becomes too long the shunt current increases, draws down the core with the lever, the wheels are released, and the rack rod falls. A very sudden fall is prevented by the fact that the shifting of the point of support of the sleeve and rack rod from the wheels to the pin gives the core a sudden advantage in leverage. If the arc be too short the main current strengthens, and the core is raised and lengthens the arc. The pin for one pair of carbons is made slightly longer than the other, so that the rack rod with the longer pin will break contact last, and not strike its arc till the other pair of carbons are somewhat wider apart. The first pair now continue burning till the upper carbon is almost consumed, when the further descent of its rack rod is prevented by a stop, and the shunt current draws the second pair together. When these are consumed a resistance equivalent to that of the arc is automatically switched in by the lowering of a stud attached to the core, so that other lamps in the circuit may not have their action interfered with.

WATSON BROTHERS MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS, MINING, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c, 1, ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY CORNHILL, LONDON

We had not time last week to reply to a correspondent "abroad" in reference to the three young Caradons, and why we had recommended two of them. Well, in the first place we hope history will repeat itself to a certain extent, and the appearances at present seem to warrant us in the expectation. More than 40 years ago, as we have often said, very rich ore was first discovered in the Caradon Hill. The Cornishmen who found it could not get people to believe in it—it was so exceptionally rich, and mixed up with peat and a little iron. Disheartened in not finding people to work the mine in Cornwall the miners came to London, where they met with the same discouragement. We remember all the circumstances well, and examined the stones of ore at the time. On returning home to Cornwall the Cornishmen travelled in the coach with an old client of ours who was going to attend a meeting of Old Tresavean, then the rich copper mine of the West. They offered him 32-64ths in their mine, South Caradon, for 6l. per share, and he refused it. The miners, aided by one or two local parties, then started it themselves and opened up the richest district in Cornwall. The 5l. shares soon rose to 2000l. each, and for more than 40 years the mine paid large dividends. Then the Quakers took up West Caradon, cut a lode with the same rich ore, and shares rose from 5l. to 350l. each, and paid large dividends. Next, the Salisbury people took up East Caradon, which for a few years looked so unpromising that shares were almost unsaleable—in fact, we bought them ourselves at 1s. 6d. per share, and it was not long before the counter lode was cut, and the shares rose to 55l. each, and paid large dividends.

So much for the past. The discovery of very rich ore precisely similar to that of South Caradon has now been made in New West Caradon, 38 fathoms deep, in perfectly whole and untried ground, and its progress will be watched with interest. Should it continue to improve, and also be intersected in the western end, the shares may go to a very high price, and, in any way, they are a fine speculation at present rates. At the New Caradon the shaft upon which the large water-wheel was erected is now cleared to the 50 level, and a lode found worth 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. This is one of the South Caradon lodes, and may shortly turn out, as the agent writes, a "great thing," and this agent has known the district and worked in it for more than 40 years. This mine can also be worked cheaper than most, having ample water-power for pumping, &c.

The New South Caradon, which may be said to nearly surround the New Caradon, is being worked by the old South Caradon shareholders who sold the old mine to the present limited company, retaining the south ground upon which they have erected powerful machinery, and have cut a fine lode.

The sampling at Wheal Crebor will be about 500 tons of copper ore.

The shaft at East Blue Hills is now down 8 fms. below the adit, and the lode has been good all the way; and in about a month driving will be commenced under the rich tin ground.

The new discovery at the 45 at Prince of Wales, to which we referred a week or two since, is now valued at 20l. per fathom.

WEST POLBREEN.—A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices yesterday. Mr. John B. Reynolds was called upon to preside. It will be seen that "the first fact elicited was that Mr. John B. Reynolds was not and never had been the Chairman of the company, but merely took the chair at the several meetings at the request of shareholders present, as on this occasion. The management was largely supported, whilst the opposition—in fact the head of that party, much to the disappointment of those present—did not attend, which is perhaps explained by the fact that Mr. McKeen was only supported by four shareholders, representing 200 shares, which, including his own (170 shares), made up a total of 370. This result would seem the more remarkable when it is known that the officials did not issue a counter circular to the proprietors, nor did they canvass the company for proxies. The management is to be congratulated on being able to hold its own, as it invariably happens that when a prominent mine office is called into question the whole of the mining interest suffers. One should look with some degree of suspicion upon *ex parte* statements, and remember that one story is always good until the other is told, yet in this instance even that rule is hardly applicable. A resolution was passed strongly condemnatory of the conduct of the opposition. The accounts were presented and showed cash in the hands of the bankers, 235l. 19s. 9d. There were no arrears of call, nor liabilities of any kind due and unpaid, and it is only fair to say that so far as is known there are few mining officials who can boast that they have the conduct of mines in which there are never liabilities due and unpaid, and who at the same time have been enabled to accomplish this object by such prompt payment of calls. These observations would not be made but for the attack that has been made on the officials—an attack which those concerned must regret. The agent's report was satisfactory, and West Polbreem may be considered a promising speculation. No more than this can be said for it, but surely this is sufficient to indicate that at any time the West Kitty lode, which passes through West Polbreem sett may turn out to the immense benefit of the company. The meeting, which was largely attended, is reported in another column, and all the proceedings were unanimous."

THE COPPER TRADE.

Messrs. HARRINGTON, HORAN, and CO. (Liverpool, May 29)—Chilli copper charters for first half of May were advised on May 16 as 1900 tons, of which 750 tons bars and ingots, with 650 tons furnace material for England, and 500 tons bars for Continent. Chilli bar market during the past fortnight has shown an easier tendency, partly due to the action of some sellers in pressing three months' prompt for sale. Spot metal has been exceedingly scarce and seems firmly held. The business transacted was at from 56l. 10s. to 55l. 7s. 6d. forward, and 56l. 7s. 6d. to 55l. 5s. for spot. We close steady with buyers at 55l. 15s. and 55s. 10s. respectively. On May 19 manufacturers reduced their official quotations for strong sheets from 72l. to 70l. per ton. The only sales of furnace material since our last are the following:—At Liverpool: 120 tons Italian ore at 10s. 6d. p. er unit. At Swansea: 100 tons Australian ore (13 per cent.) sold at 10s. 6d. p. er unit. Precipitate: 10 tons English at 12s., and 75 tons at 11s. 7 1/2d. per unit. Import of Chilli copper during the past fortnight, 660 tons fine, against 1244 tons fine same time last year; delivery, 1454 tons fine, against 1418 tons fine. Import of other copper during the past fortnight, 1533 tons fine, against 3288 tons fine same time last year; delivery, 711 tons fine, against 2880 tons fine. The total imports of Chilli and other copper into Liverpool and Swansea since Jan. 1 have been 29,948 tons; deliveries during the same period, 35,255 tons fine, for same time last year the figures were 25,536 and 23,235 tons respectively. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S. A. produce:—Atlantic, from Valparaiso, 63 tons bars; Cotopaxi, from Valparaiso, 40 tons bars, 450 tons bars, and 130 tons ingots. At Swansea: 24l. Stocks of copper (Chilli and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available we estimate at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool	147	2,323	19,564	2	—
Swansea	147	2,323	3,652	—	—
Total	294	4,646	23,216	2	—

Representing about 24,292 tons of copper, against 25,036 tons May 15; against 26,547 tons May 31, 1883; 23,732 tons May 21, 1882; 30,665 tons May 31, 1881. Stock of copper contained in other foreign ore and Spanish precipitate, 4016 tons fine, against 3238 tons May 31, 1883. Stock of Chilli bars and ingots in Havre, 1310 tons fine, against 2012 tons May 31, 1883. Stock of Coro Coro Barilla in Havre, nil, against nil, May 31, 1883. Stock of copper other than Chilli in Havre, 105 tons fine, against 165 tons May 31, 1883. Stock of Chilli copper afloat and chartered for to date, 9044 tons fine, against 8867 tons May 31, 1883. Stock of foreign copper in London, chiefly Australian, 3651 tons fine against 4900 tons May 31, 1883.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Bahia (Limited) Ordinary, 25 1/2; Bombay (Limited), 6 1/2 to 7; ditto, New, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Brentford New Stock, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; British Gas Light (Limited), 42 1/2 to 42 3/4; Buenos Ayres New (Limited), 11 1/2 to 12 1/4; ditto, 6 per cent. Debentures, 18 1/2 to 19 1/4; Continental Union (Limited) Original, 38; ditto, New, 18 1/2 to 19 1/4; ditto, 7 per cent. Preference, 80 1/2; Crystal Palace Electric, 18 1/2; ditto, 7 per cent. 13 1/2; European (Limited), 20 1/2; Gas Light and Coke, A, Ordinary, 210 to 212; ditto, C, 10 per cent. Preference, 230 1/2 to 231; ditto, D, 10 per cent. Preference, 231; ditto, E, 10 per cent. Pref., 231; ditto, H, 7 per cent. Maximum, 147 1/2 to 148 1/4; ditto, J, 10 per cent. Pref., 203 1/2; ditto, 6 per cent. Debenture Stock, 159; Imperial Continental, 196 1/2 to 199; Monte Video (Limited), 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; Rio de Janeiro (Limited), 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; South Metropolitan, B, 22 1/2 to 22 3/4. London gas stocks steady. Foreign companies flat.

INSURANCE SHARES.have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Alliance, British and Foreign, 37 1/2 to 37 3/4; City of London Fire (Limited), 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Commercial Union, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4; Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Fire Insurance Association (Limited), 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Globe Marine (Limited), 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Guardian Fire and Life, 58 1/2 to 59 1/4; Lancashire, 55; London, 43 1/2 to 50; London and Provincial Marine (Limited), 4 1/2; Marine (Limited), 28 1/2 to 29 1/4; Mercantile Marine (Limited), 1 1/2; North British and Mercantile, 26 1/2; Ocean Marine (Limited), 5 1/2; Rook Life, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Union, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Universal Marine (Limited), 6 1/2 to 6 3/4. Insurances, little doing; marine companies easier. Fire steady.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. Wm. ABERT, of Tokenhouse-yard, are given in tabular form in the last page of the Journal.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Messrs. PEXLEY and ABELL (May 29) write: Gold has been in good demand both for India and South America, and the arrivals which we give below have all been bought for export. The Bank has received 52,000l. in sovereigns from Australia. The imports are 44,000l. from the West Indies; 2000l. from Chili, and 78,000l. from Central America, equal to 123,000l. While the exports are 25,000l. in bars to Bombay, per Peninsula and Oriental steamer; and 103,000l. in sovereigns shipped in to-morrow's North German Lloyd steamer to New York. With weaker rates from India the silver market, which in the absence of supplies was at 50 1/2d. to 50 3/4d., at which rate the amount by the Midway was yesterday sold, and to-day that by the Chilian steamer. The arrivals are 80,000l. from New York; 26,000l. from West Indies; 46,000l. from Chili, equal to 102,000l. The Khedive takes 70,000l. to Bombay. Of Mexican dollars about 170,000l. came to hand by the Royal Mail steamer Midway, and realised 49 1/2d., showing a decline of 1/2d. compared with last price.

The quotations for bullion were:—Bar gold, fine, 77s. 9 1/2d. per ounce standard; bar gold, containing 20 dwts. silver, 77s. 11d. per ounce standard; Spanish doubloons, 73s. 9 1/2d. to 73s. 10d. per oz.; South American doubloons, 73s. 9 1/2d. per oz.; United States gold coin, 78s. 3 1/2d. per oz. Bar silver, fine, 50 1/2d. per oz. standard; bar silver containing 5 grs. gold, 51 1/2d. per oz. standard; Ciske silver, 54 1/2d. per oz.; Mexican dollars, 49 1/2d. per oz. nominal. Quicksilver, 5l. 7s. 6d. Discount 3 per cent.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 7, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 22.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols.	127	£1 5 6	Bedford United	35	£1 16 0
ditto	109	1 4 0	Holmshush	103	1 0 0
ditto	102	1 4 0	ditto	83	1 2 0
ditto	98	1 4 0	Gunnislake (Chit.)	83	3 15 6
ditto	82	1 7 0	ditto	67	4 10 0
ditto	74	1 2 6	West Caradon	62	4 2 6
ditto	62	4 0 0	ditto	28	2 12 0
ditto	48	5 9 0	Marke Valley	55	4 5 6
ditto	3	12 4 0	ditto	19	5 0 0
ditto	1	19 0 0	Gawton	5	10 10 0
South Caradon	73	4 4 6	ditto	5	3 14 0
ditto	68	3 4 0	Devon Great United	59	2 12 6
ditto	55	4 17 6	ditto	11	6 9 6
ditto	50	4 2 6	Prince of Wales	53	2 12 0
ditto	36	3 4 0	ditto	11	4 3 0
Bedford United	19	7 16 6	New West Caradon	12	2 11 8
ditto	92	3 6 6	West Gonamena	9	3 16 8
ditto	72	3 13 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Great Con.	800	£1392 5 6	Marke Valley	80	£413 11 6
South Caradon	310	1256 8 0	Gawton	78	55 0 0
Bedford United	199	631 14 0	Devon Great Uni.	70	228 0 0
Holmshush	190	209 3 0	Prince of Wales	64	183 0 0
Gunnislake (Chit.)	150	614 16 6	New W. Caradon	12	30 12 0
West Caradon	90	328 11 0	West Gonamena	9	34 8 6

Average standard.....£ 92 11 0 | Average produce.....5 1/2
Average price per ton.....£ 12 8
Quantity of ore.....2942 | Quantity of fine copper, 118 tons 8 cwt.

LAST SALE.—Average standard, £ 89 8 0 | Average produce.....6 1/2
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £ 93 18 0 | Produce, 5 1/2

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Names.	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	468 1/2	£1248 17 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	368 1/2	688 1 6
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	372	794 17 9
Williams, Foster, and Co.	392	1177 19 3
Elliott's Metal Company	255	802 16 6
Charles Lambert	188	685 11 6
Total	2042	£ 5376 4 0

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Mellancar 515—Levant 435—Wheal Coates 64—West Wheal Seton 37—West Kitty 25—Trevaunance United 11.—Total, 1090 tons.

QUICKSILVER-WAVE

AMALGAMATOR COMPANY,

FOR EXTRACTING GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.

The directors are now prepared to receive orders to supply the Quicksilver-Wave Amalgamator to mining and other companies, complete or ready for putting together, packed in cases for shipping to any part of the world—delivered in London, Liverpool, or any shipping port in England or Wales, on terms to be ascertained at the company's office.

The directors are so confident of the success of the treatment by this amalgamator over all others previously used that they are willing (where the ores have been producing a minimum of 5 dwts. per ton by previous treatment) to take, in lieu of a royalty, a share in the extra production gained by their process.

The amalgamators are made of sizes to treat 10, 15, or 20 tons per 24 hours; the power necessary is only from 1/2 to 1 H.P., according to size, and the supply of water is only that in ordinary use for wet crushing.

Practically, no quicksilver is lost; and it is claimed that the process will save nearly 90 per cent. of the assay value of ore with oxidised sulphurets, and all the free gold; and, moreover, by a method which is simplicity itself.

The actual costs of treatment by this process will be under 1s per ton.

OFFICES—27, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, E.C.
WORKS—WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, N.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS CADMAN, Esq.,
H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 8th day of July, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must, on or before the 1st day of July, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board, J. T. THOMAS, Secretary.
N.B.—Persons who do not reside within the District are equally eligible for examination with those who do.

MANAGER REQUIRED for a SOUTH AMERICAN GOLD MINE. Must be thoroughly competent to undertake the erection of works, and have practical experience in winning and treating ores, especially those rich in sulphurets.

Address, stating salary required, with copies only of testimonials, "Oro," care of Messrs. Street and Co., Advertising Agents, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

ADVERTISER, who holds an extensive Copper and Tin Mine in East Cornwall, in a tolerably forward state of development, showing strong reasons for progression, SEEKS the CO-OPERATION of ONE or MORE GENTLEMEN with a small amount of capital, from the employment of which handsome returns are almost certain. Long term. Low royalty. Worked by water-power, and handy to a shipping port. References given and required.
Address, "Z. Z., Mr. H. Savidge, solicitor, 44, Eastcheap, E.C.

CERTIFICATED MINING ENGINEER, who has been five years Articled Pupil and nearly five Assistant Manager at large Collieries in the Midlands, DESIRES SITUATION. Home or abroad.
Address, "B," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A MINING ENGINEER, of the Mining Schools of England and Germany, many years occupied in Spain, WISHES to MEET with a CAPITALIST able to invest a few thousand pounds in securing and opening valuable mines in Spanish districts newly opened to traffic. Exceptional opportunities of safe investment.
Particulars by writing to "L. M. N.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED to PUSH FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY OILS, commanding a large and increasing sale. Liberal commission.
Apply, "Box 201," Post Office, Liverpool.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED GOLD MINING ENGINEER for abroad.
Apply by letter to "W. J.," care of Clarke, Son, and Platt, 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

OLD SHEPHERDS MINES (LIMITED).—For a substantial and immediate rise in value, these shares stand foremost in the market. The mine is being rapidly developed. We are buyers of the shares.
KELLEY, DENT, and Co., Sharedealers, 61, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Messrs. SAMPSON AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 5, ABchurch YARD, E.C.
Special dealings in Home Mining Shares. EAST WHEAL ROSE certain to have an important rise. We are buyers of the shares.
See our Monthly Supplement to Investment Guide. Post free to clients.

C. E. HALL, MEERSBROOK BANK, SHEFFIELD.

Makes a Speciality of the following Machinery suitable for Mines, Collieries, &c.:-
THE "MULTIPLE ACTION" CRUSHER.
THE PATENT SECTIONAL CRUSHER in STEEL and Cast Iron for FOREIGN TRANSPORT.
THE EXCELSIOR ELEVATOR AND CREEPER.
THE ECLIPSE DRIVING CHAINS, instead of Gearing and Belting—POSITIVE DRIVING.
THE UNIVERSAL PULVERISER, for reducing Ores, Quartz, Lime, Phosphates, Cement, &c.
PATENT CORNISH CRUSHERS, with Hall's Patent Universal Tension Springs, instead of Levers and Weights.
Coal Washing and Dressing Machines for Coke Making.
THE SMALL COAL IS DRIED AS IT PASSES OFF THE MACHINE.
Wet Coal Grinding Machines, Coal and Slack Elevators, &c.
 Write for Catalogues.

WM. BREDEMAYER, MINING, CONSULTING, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, 56, EAST FIFTH SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

United States Mineral Surveyor for Utah and Idaho, Notary Public, Geological Examinations, Reports on Mining Properties; Surveys Mines, Railroads, and Canals, and Superintends the Workings of the same. Prepares Estimates and Plans for Opening and Working Mines. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts.
 Address, P. O. Box, 1157, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ALEXANDER SMITH, M. Inst. C. E., CONSULTING ENGINEER AND VALUER OF IRONWORKS, MINING, RAILWAY, ENGINEERING, AND OTHER PROPERTY, PLANT, AND MACHINERY, PRIORY STREET, DUDLEY.

4, BURLINGTON CHAMBERS, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
 Mr. SMITH has been retained for nearly 20 years by some of the most prominent firms, and has conducted many of the largest valuations that have taken place in the kingdom.
 Valuations for Stock Taking or any other purpose upon very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CORNISH, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.

Mines Inspected and Reported on. Advice on Mining Management and Investment.
 Twenty-five years' practical experience in Australia.
 Author of "Gold Mining: its Results and its Requirements"—"Our Gold Supply: its Effects on Finance, Trade, Commerce, and Industries"—"A Trip to Colorado," &c.
 Address, care of MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

JOHN ROBERTSON, F.S.A., MINING AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO.

Mines and Mining Claims carefully examined, Assays made of their Ores, and reliable Reports furnished.
 Mining Properties bought and sold on commission. Has special facilities for inspecting properties in Mexico.
 References by permission:—L. P. BROWN, Esq., Las Vegas, New Mexico; Don P. A. MANZANARES, Las Vegas, New Mexico; His Excellency H. M. HOTT, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.; H. S. PIERCE, Esq., Banker, Scranton, Pa.; Hon. JOHN HANLEY, President Judge 45th Judicial District, Scranton, Pa.; N. H. SHARPE, Esq., Cashier Third National Bank, Scranton, Pa.; E. B. STUBBS, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Scranton, Pa.; E. W. WESTON, Esq., General Agent Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Providence, Pa.; Hon. Sir JOHN F. CLARKE, Baronet, Tiltleprone, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; R. L. CHANCE, Esq., Birmingham, England; JOSEPH ROBERTSON, Esq., 17, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

THOMAS BOWEN, ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, GLOUCESTER PLACE, SWANSEA.

Assays and Analysis of Ores of Copper, Iron, Zinc, Lead, Silver, Gold, &c. Iron, Steel Clays, &c.; executed on reasonable terms.
 Mr. BOWEN having during the last 16 years held responsible situations as Chemist and Assayer to several of the most important and various of the Metallurgical Industries carried on at Swansea, feels assured that any work entrusted to him will give every satisfaction.

MINING ENGINEER.**ALEX. DEL MAR.**

Mining Engineer, late Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner for the United States Monetary Commission, &c.
 120, SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
 Cable Address: "Delmar, San Francisco."—Branch Office: 61, Broadway, New York.
 References: The London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited, 9, Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury, London, E.C.
 ALEX. KELLY, Esq., 14, Great Winchester-street, London; and numerous others.

R. NINESS AND SON,

PEAK FOREST MINES, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, DERBYSHIRE.
 Inspects and reports on metallic mines. Estimates of machinery, &c., prepared on moderate terms. Have valuable mineral properties on hand. A few capitalists wanted to assist in their development. 35 years' experience in the management of the principal mines in Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

SITUATION WANTED.

A CERTIFICATED COLLIERY MANAGER, now engaged in South Wales, DESIRES a SITUATION. Can furnish highest testimonials. Age 27. Has had 12 years' experience in steep and fiery seams. Would not object to go abroad. Can survey and map.
 Address, "G. F. A." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN of 27 years' practical experience in Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and Lead Mining, is OPEN to RE-ENGAGEMENT.
 Copies of testimonials on application to "W. G." 9, Addington-place, Liskeard, Cornwall

A YOUNG MAN, Student, Inst. C.E., is DESIROUS of OBTAINING WORK as ASSISTANT to a Mining Engineer. Has had two years' experience as assistant. Can survey, assay. Speaks English, German, French, and Spanish fluently. Good certificates. Willing to go abroad.
 Apply, "A." Mr. R. MEDLEY, Ventnor.

TEXAS! MEXICO! ARIZONA!

AN ENGLISH MINING ENGINEER, with upwards of 20 years' experience, now resident in Texas, having no interest whatever in mining property, is prepared to visit, examine, and furnish reliable reports to parties interested or wishing to invest in mines in Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. Periodical inspections and reports made. References given in England.
 Address, "Mining Engineer," P. O. Lock, Box 294, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

HERBERTON (WILD RIVER) TIN LODES, NORTH QUEENSLAND.
 Every information relative to the progress of lode-tin mining in the Wild River district (termed by geologists "The Cornwall of Australia") can be obtained by communicating with the undersigned.
 "Herberton Advertiser" Office Herberton, September, 1882.

THE MINING RECORD, Only \$5.00 a year.
 Foreign Postage.
 51, BROADWAY, NEW YORK
 the ONLY PAPER in the United States that gives FULL LATEST ACCOUNT from all the GREAT GOLD, SILVER, IRON, and COAL MINES of AMERICA.
 ORDERS EXECUTED FOR MINING STOCKS. Information free
 ALEX. ROBT. CHISOLM, Proprietor.
 London Office—H. CARTER, Manager, 36, King William-street, London.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the POLROSE MINING COMPANY.
 Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 7th day of June next, to SEND IN their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS, with dates, of their SEVERAL CLAIMS, to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro, within the said Stannaries.
 FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
 Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 23rd, 1884.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MINING SHARES INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED AND REDUCED); AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1867 AND 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a PETITION has been presented to the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) for CONFIRMING a RESOLUTION of the above company for REDUCING its CAPITAL from £250,000 to £102,340.
 A list of the persons admitted to have been Creditors of the company on the 19th day of May, 1884, may be inspected at the offices of the company, at 6, Queen-street-place, London, or at the office of Mr. HENRY PEYTON COBB, of 53, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, at any time during the usual business hours, on payment of the charge of 1s.
 Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the company, and who is not entered on the said list, and claims to be so entered, must, on or before the 20th day of June, SEND IN his NAME and ADDRESS, and the particulars of his claim, and the name and address of his Solicitor (if any) to the undersigned, at 53, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; or, in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.
 HENRY P. COBB.
 (Solicitor for the said Company.)
 Dated this 26th day of May, 1884.

OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. IN RE THE BROADWELL COLLIERY AND LAND COMPANY (LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.
 By Order of the Liquidator, with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, TO IRONMASTERS, COAL PROPRIETORS, LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETIES, AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND and an important FREEHOLD COLLIERY, with the mines and minerals, offices, engine house, engine plant, and effects of the Broadwell Colliery and Land Company (Limited), at Oldbury, near Birmingham, in the county of Worcester, which will (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract) BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lots, by Mr. THOMAS COCKSEY, at the Talbot Hotel, Oldbury, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1884, at Six o'clock in the evening. Particulars and conditions of sale, with plan annexed, may be obtained of Messrs. STOREHAM and SON, Solicitors, 5, Philip-lane, London; and of the Auctioneer, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

THE CLEMENTINA LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED). IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held at Gracechurch Buildings, Gracechurch-street, London, on the 22nd of May, 1884, Mr. C. B. PARRY resigned the office of Liquidator, and Mr. EDWARD ASHMEAD, Chartered Accountant, of 2, Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, was appointed Liquidator in his stead, to whom from this date all communications respecting the company are to be addressed.
 EDWARD ASHMEAD, Liquidator.
 2, Drapers' Gardens, London, May 22nd, 1884.

THE GWYDYR AMALGAMATED MINES COMPANY (LIMITED). IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held at Gracechurch Buildings, Gracechurch-street, London, on the 22nd of May, 1884, Mr. C. B. PARRY resigned the office of Liquidator; and Mr. EDWARD ASHMEAD, Chartered Accountant, of 2, Drapers' Gardens, Throgmorton Avenue, London, was appointed Liquidator in his stead, to whom from this date all communications respecting the company are to be addressed.
 EDWARD ASHMEAD, Liquidator.
 2, Drapers' Gardens, London, 22nd May, 1884.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, AND OTHERS.

THE BRITISH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Issue of 500 First Charge Ten per Cent. Debentures of £10 each.
 To supply the mines with machinery to crush and dress the large amount of ore already discovered (rich in silver) in the Great Newborough Lode traversing the property for nearly a mile in similar stratum to that which has produced enormous profits.
 For full particulars, reports, and application forms, apply to Mr. JOHN L. M. FRASER, M.E., Secretary, Greenfields, Wrexham.

MINER "EL CUALLO" GUAYANA, VENEZUELA. 32,200 SHARES.

Gold in bars produced in the month of April, 1884, remitted to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., London—18,038.19 ozs.
 DIVIDEND distributed for each Share, 32 francs.
 (Signed) A. LICCIONI, President.
 (Signed) VICTOR T. GRILLET, Treasurer.

HOME MINING.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL EXCHANGE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, MANCHESTER.
 Are in possession of information of a reliable character, by which large profits may be made by immediately grasping the opportunity.
 Information post free.
 Now publishing, an Important Circular on Mining.

WILLIAM ELMORE (LIMITED). OFFERS WANTED FOR TWO, FOUR, OR SIX DEBENTURES of £50 each. For prospectus of the company, see *Mining Journal* of May 26, 1883. No reasonable offer will be refused. Money wanted.
 Address, "Dynamo," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a practical Man, a SITUATION as MANAGER or an ASSISTANT MANAGER in a Leadworks. Understands Assaying, Smelting, Desilverising, Sheet Lead, Pipe Lead, and Red Lead making. First-class references, &c.
 Address, "E." care of G. Whittle, 16, Percy-street, Lovely-lane, Warrington.

WANTED, a HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE of about 16 inches to 18 inches diameter cylinder, with Boiler about 8 tons, and fittings.
 Also a 16 head STAMPS AXLE, with heads, lifters, &c., complete. Letters, with price and particulars, to Captain W. H. MARTIN, Polcrebo Tin Mine, Crowan, near Helston, Cornwall.

PARTNER WANTED, having capital at command, to ASSIST in the WORKING OUT of OPEN and RICH LEAD ORE MINES (ores with a considerable alloy of silver). High rentability proved.
 Prepaid letters, with references, please address "O. 4576," care of Rudolf Mosse, Cologne-on-the-Rhine.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED TIN SMELTER for the Straits Settlements.
 Apply to B. KITTO, 26, Lancaster-road, Upper Tooting Park, London, N.

TO SINKERS.

WANTED, TENDERS FOR SINKING AN OVAL PIT, about one hundred and seventy yards deep, at the Newport Abercane Company's Celynen Colliery, Abercane, Mon. The specification can be seen at the Colliery Offices.
 Tenders to be sent in by June 15th proximo, to the Secretary, 12, Saint Mary Axe, London, E.C.

WANTED, A FEW CAPITALISTS to join in SECURING some very valuable GOLD MINING and LAND PROPERTIES, from which large profits can be made.
 For particulars apply to THOMAS CORNISH, M.E., care of MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE CANADA PACIFIC IRON AND STEEL RAIL COMPANY.

The Subscriber is desirous of opening communication with some party in England for the purpose of organising the above company. One thousand acres of red hematite ore not far from the line of the C. P. R.
 Address, HUBERT C. JONES, Solicitor, Brockville, Ontario, Canada

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In One or more Lots, as may be determined on at the Auction, as a going concern.

TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE, 1884.

MR. W. J. JOHNS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION (as a going concern), at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, the SETTS of the under-mentioned VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MINES, together with the MINING MACHINERY, MINING PLANT, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS, Now being on the property comprised therein, namely:—

GRAVEL HILL MINE,

In the parish of Perranzabuloe, comprising:—
 26 inch cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with 10 ton boiler and fittings, pumping and drawing pitwork, fly wheel, winding cage, and fittings.
 16 horse power WINDING ENGINE, with fly wheel, cage, &c., complete; pitwork and skiproad, about a mile of tramroad, tram wagons, large quantity of wire rope, and all other necessary appliances requisite for the immediate working of the mine.

TREMBLE MINE,

In the said parish of Perranzabuloe, comprising:—
 60 inch cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, with two boilers, and fittings, pitwork
 16 horse power portable WINDING ENGINE and boiler, steam capstan, steel wire rope and winding cage, about one mile of tramroad, tram wagons, water wheel, shafting and fittings, balance bob, rods, and connections.

DEER PARK MINE,

In the parish of Newlyn East, comprising:—
 16 horse power horizontal WINDING and PUMPING ENGINE, with 8 ton boiler, fly wheel, winding drum and fittings, pumping and drawing pitwork, balance bob, an excellent Lancashire boiler, with cross section tubes and fittings, double-acting crab winch, tram rail, iron tram wagons.

RUTHER'S MINE,

In the parish of St. Columb, comprising:—
 50 inch cylinder CONDENSING ENGINE, 12 ton boiler and fittings; pumping and drawing pitwork, shears and pulleys, capstan horse wheel, wire rope and chain, tram wagons, about 50 fathoms double tramway, weighbridge, &c.
 The machinery and materials on the above mines will be found in good order, and operations can be resumed at any time.
 The sets are for 21 years, of which about 16 are unexpired.

To mining capitalists and others the sale of the foregoing important and valuable mining properties offers a most excellent opportunity for investment, the mines being situated in a great mineral-producing part of the county, and valuable lodes of iron, blends and silver-lead are known to exist therein.
 All further information can be obtained of Mr. OLIVER KIMBER, Seend Ironworks, Melksham, Wilts; Mr. G. J. BATTERS, of Crown-court Buildings, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; Capt. J. H. JAMES, Newlyn East, Grampound-road; Mr. W. J. JOHNS, the Auctioneer; or of Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRAGE, Solicitors, Truro.
 Dated Truro, May 27th, 1884.

FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES.**THE TALARGOCH LEAD MINE.**

In the parishes of Dyserth and Meliden, near Rhyl.
 TO CAPITALISTS, MINE AND COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRON FOUNDERS, METAL BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. WM. DEW AND SON are instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Mine, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June, 1884, the vast collection of

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Comprising a 100 inch and 80 inch cylinder BEAM PUMPING ENGINES, 14 egg end boilers, a 24 inch, 22 inch, and 18 inch horizontal high pressure, winding and capstan engines, six mechanical stokers, with engine, a 35 inch rotary engine, two Galloway Boilers, 26 feet by 6 feet 6 inches; air compressing engine, pair of horizontal condensing engines, 3 feet 6 inch stroke, two donkey engines, 3 inch rams; winding drums, pumps, main rods, steel wire ropes, pitheads, plunger-poles, crab winches, a large quantity of scrap iron, a 20 feet lath, a 10 inch horizontal steam engine, Whitworth's patent screwing tackle, drilling machine, vices, bellows, anvils, smith's tools, a 1 foot circular saw mill with gearing, a 12 inch and 6 inch horizontal steam engines, an 8 ton patent weighing machine, a 7 cwt. Avery's patent weighing machine, circular saws, miners tools, boring tackle, &c.
 The mines are distant one mile from Prestatyn station, and three miles from Rhyl station, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway.
 Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock at Noon prompt.
 Catalogues may be had at any of the principal hotels in North Wales, Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester, of Captain LEAN at the mines, and the Auctioneers, Bangor, Rhyl, and Denbigh.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY, LIMITED.
 BY MESSRS. BRANCH AND LEETE,

On THURSDAY, the 5th day of June next, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the Law Association Rooms, Cook-street, Liverpool, subject to conditions to be then produced.

THE SLATE QUARRIES, known as the BRAICH DU QUARRIES, situate in the parishes of Mentwrog and Trawsfynydd, in the county of Merioneth, three miles from the village of Festinog and twelve from Portmadoc, together with the VALUABLE MACHINERY AND PLANT, and seven cottages, manager's house and stables, &c., on the land adjacent to the quarries. The tenure of the quarries is leasehold from the Crown, of which 18 years are unexpired, at a dead rental of £30, merging into a royalty of 1-16th of the produce. The land quarries comprise about 227 acres of land or thereabouts. There are several lakes, reservoirs, and watercourses on the land affording an ample supply of water for motive purposes. The Bala and Festinog Railway is within three-quarters of a mile from the quarries. The railway company has offered all facilities for a siding.
 For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, Messrs. HARMODY, BANNER, and SON, chartered accountants, 24, North John-street, Liverpool; or to PARKINSON and HESS, solicitors, Imperial Chambers, 62, Dale-street, Liverpool.

PIT SINKING, WINDING COAL, PUMPING, &c.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, with two 9½ inch cylinders, and link motion reversing gear also gear to wind and pump.
 A 9 H.P. VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear (winding drum if required).
 A 6 ft. pan MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER combined, on carriage and travelling wheels.
 Apply to—
 BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS.

FOR SALE, A PLANT OF ROCK-DRILLING MACHINERY, quite new, comprising—
 ONE AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINE, with 12 inch cylinders, 3 and 3½ in. rock drills, stretcher bars, &c., &c. Our Machines have been driving levels in hard rock 3 to 4 fathoms per week forward. Contracts undertaken.
 Address,—WARSOP AND HILL, NOTTINGHAM

FOR SALE, AT BRENDON HILLS MINES:—
 ONE 28 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 9 feet, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 12 ton boiler.
 Also ONE 25 inch cylinder PUMPING and WINDING ENGINE, stroke 9 feet by 7, with fly wheel, winding gear attached, with one 10 ton boiler fitted with Galloway tubes.
 Any further information may be obtained from Capt. HENRY SKELWICK, Brendon Hills Mines, Washford, Taunton.—Dated March 12, 1884.

FREEHOLD—Between two celebrated MINING GROUPS.—
 About 20½ acres of FREEHOLD LAND, with HOUSE and OUTBUILDINGS, TO BE SOLD.
 Apply to Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, and BRIDGE-WATER, 80, Chapside.

MINERALS FROM ARENDAL AND ENVIRONS:—
 Monazit, Kelpavit, Titanit, Ytrotitanit, Xenotin, Euxenit, Arthit, Rutit (Titanium), Molybdanglanz, &c.
 Always to be had of Mr. THOS. BRONLUND, Arendal, Norway.

NOTICE TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.
A GENTLEMAN who has had 30 years' experience in the Coal Trade, and has also a wide connection in the North Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire districts, is prepared to ACCEPT an APPOINTMENT as TRAVELLER.
 Communications to be addressed to "X. Z." care of B. Nicholls, 37, Church-terrace, Beresford-street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.

SUMMER TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.
 A ROYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALDONIAN CANALS. Royal Mail Steamers COLUMBA for IONA, from GLASGOW daily at Seven A.M. and from GREENOCK at Nine A.M., in connection with EXPRESS PASSENGERS for OBAN, FORT WILLIAM, INVERNESS, LOCHABE, SKYE, GAILLOCH, STAFFA, IONA, GLENCOE, ISLAY, STORNOWAY, &c.
 Official Guide, 3d.; illustrated, 6d. and 1s. by post; or at W. H. Smith and Son's Railway Bookstalls.
 Time Bill, with Map and Fares, free from the Owner, DAVID MACBRATH, 119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE



Manufactured and sold by
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED
(FORMERLY THE BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY LIMITED).

Head Office: 149, West George Street, Glasgow.

EXPORT AGENTS: JAMES THORNE AND CO., 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FACTORIES—ARDEER WORKS, STEVENSTON, Ayrshire.

WESTQUARTER WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.

REDDING MOOR WORKS, POLMONT STATION, STIRLINGSHIRE.

TONITE, OR COTTON POWDER,

IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, PIT SINKERS, QUARRYMEN, AND OTHERS, AS BEING THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, AND STRONGEST OF ALL EXPLOSIVES

TONITE is the most efficient and economical blasting agent ever invented, and is largely in demand. It does not contain any Nitro-glycerine, and is, therefore, exempt from the dangers of exudation, or of freezing and its attendant process of thawing.

The Company manufacture

PATENT DETONATORS

of a quality much superior to the foreign article. Also supply Safety Fuse and Electric Firing Appliances of best description. The trade supplied on favourable terms.

ADDRESS—THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY (LIMITED)

23, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.

WORKS: FAVERSHAM, KENT.

Agents: DINEEN and Co., Leeds; DAVID BURNS, Halthwhistle; R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, Cornwall; J. and W. SMITH, Chapel-en-le-Frith; W. VEITCH, Jedburgh, N.B. W. HARRISON, Barrow-in-Furness; W. J. PARRY, Bangor; HUNTER and FOTHERINGHAM, Glasgow.

RHENISH DYNAMITE COMPANY.



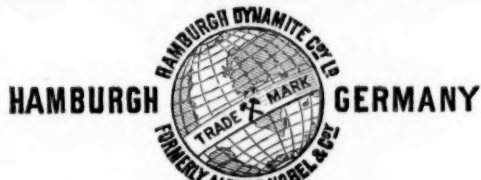
OF THE GREATEST STRENGTH ALLOWED BY THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

OFFICES.—

1, Coleman Street Buildings, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

LONDON AGENT,—E. KRAFTMEIER & CO., 5, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE.



MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE

DYNAMIT-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT
VORMALS ALFRED NOBEL & CO., HAMBURG.

(HAMBURG DYNAMITE COMPANY, LIMITED),

Formerly ALFRED NOBEL & CO.

LONDON OFFICE: 42, BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

BEST PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BORLAND'S PATENT INJECTOR.

SEE THE ENGINEERING PAPERS.

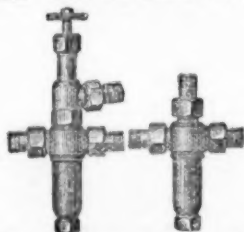
The cheapest and most economical.

Can be cleaned in a few minutes.

All parts made to gauge.

Made entirely of best gun metal.

Is the smallest and neatest.



Has no moving parts.

Will not shake off.

Has the most rapid delivery.

No joints to make.

Prompt and continuous action guaranteed.

S. BORLAND, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's Square, Manchester,

(Late Manager for Sharp, Stewart and Company, Limited, Atlas Works, Manchester. Upwards of 22 years with that firm.)

Price Lists Particulars, References, &c., on Application.

For Excellence
and Practical Success
of Engines.



Represented by
Model exhibited by
this Firm.

HARVEY AND CO.
(LIMITED)

ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
HAYLE, CORNWALL.

LONDON OFFICE.—186, GRESHAM HOUSE, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPING and other LAND ENGINES and MARINE STEAM ENGINES
of the largest and most approved kinds in use, SUGAR MACHINERY,
MILLWORK, MINING MACHINERY, and MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

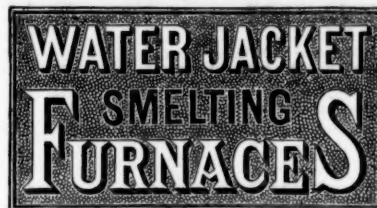
SHIPBUILDERS IN WOOD AND IRON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HUSBAND'S PATENT PNEUMATIC STAMPS

SECOND-HAND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE,
IN GOOD CONDITION, AT MODERATE PRICES—viz.

PUMPING ENGINES; WINDING ENGINES; STAMPING ENGINES,
STEAM CAPSTANS; ORE CRUSHERS; BOILERS and PITWORK of
various sizes and descriptions; and all kinds of MATERIALS required for
MINING PURPOSES.



PACIFIC IRON WORKS

RANKIN, BRAYTON, AND CO.,

For Copper and Argentiferous Galena Ores.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS,

San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

BRANCH WORKS,—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

The Pacific Water Jacket Smelters embrace many features that
are entirely new and of great practical utility, which are secured
by letters patent.

No other furnaces can compare with these for durability, and in
capacity for continuous and interrupted work.

More than One Hundred
of them are now running in the various mining districts of the
United States, giving results never before obtained as regards con-
tinuous running, economy of fuel grade and quality of bullion
produced.

These Smelters are shipped in a complete state, requiring no
brick or stone work, thus saving great expense and loss of time in
construction.

Complete smelting plants made to order, with all the improve-
ments that experience has proved valuable in this class of machinery.
Skilled and experienced smelters furnished when desired to examine
mines and to superintend constructing and running of furnaces
Estimates given upon application. Send for circular.

We refer to A. S. CHURCH, Esq., 118, LEADENHALL STREET,
E.C., LONDON.

THE
BEST METAL FOR BUSHES,
BEARINGS,
SLIDE VALVES,

And other wearing parts of Machinery.

PUMPS, PLUNGERS,
CYLINDERS, &c.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE

WIRE, TUBES

SHEET, RODS

TOOLS &c.

STEAM

FITTINGS

SOLE

MANUFACTURE

UNDER PATENTS

THE

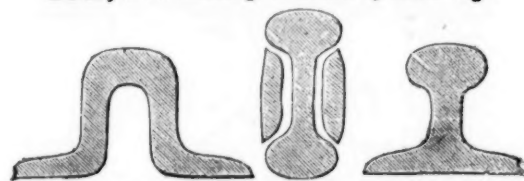
PHOSPHOR BRONZE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

SUMNER STREET, SOUTHWARK

LONDON, S.E.

JOHN BEATSON & SON,
40h, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.



IRON AND STEEL RAILS, of all sections, from 10 to 86 lbs. per
yard, new perfect, new slightly defective, or second-hand, with Fish-plates,
Bolts and Nuts, Chairs, Spikes, and Points and Crossings to match, when re-
quired.

STEEL AND IRON WIRE ROPES, LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, &c., &c.

BARS, PLATES, SHEETS, &c.

STEEL OF ALL KINDS. FISH IRON OF ALL KIND

Deliver: at all Railway Stations and Ports in Great Britain.

WILLIAM BENNETTS,

PATENT MINERS'

SAFETY FUSE

MANUFACTURER.



This manufacture embraces all the latest improvements for use in
Blasting in Mines, Quarries, or for Submarine Purposes; and is
adapted for exploding Gunpowder, Dynamite, or any other Ex-
plosive; and is made suitable for exportation to any part of the world.
Price Lists and Sample Cards on application.

All communications to be addressed—

ROSKEAR FUSE WORKS,
CAMBORNE CORNWALL.

CALIFORNIAN AND EUROPEAN AGENCY.

509, MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

J. JACKSON, Manager

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
3200 Blue Hills t, c, St. Agnes	4 16 8	34 1/2	34 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 0	May 1881
12000 Bedford Unit, c, Tavis. (21 lib.)	0 14 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1884
6000 Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan t	12 12 11	3 1/2	3 1/2	52 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1881
4000 Craignant Bach, c, t, Cardigan	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1882
10240 Devon Gt. Consols, c, a, Tavistock*	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	118 7 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1880
4700 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	77 7/4	75kd.	38 6 0	0 10 0	May 1884
8400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan	5 0 9	41 40	42	39 15 0	0 18 0	May 1884
12000 Great Holway, c, t, Flintshire	5 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 6 0	Sept. 1883
15000 Great Lacey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	11 1/2	10 1/2	30 3 0	0 5 0	May 1884
5400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 16 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1883
9300 Gunntalake (Cliffers), t, c	2 2 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 19 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1882
2500 Isle of Man, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	33 5 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1880
6000 Killifreth, t, Chacewater	4 3 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1883
5000 Leadhills, t, Lanarkshire	6 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 8 0	0 3 0	Sept. 1883
4000 Liburne, t, c, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	615 0 0	0 10 0	June 1883
10000 Mellanear, c, Hayle*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 4 0	0 3 0	June 1884
9000 Miners Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	6 1/2	5 6	69 11 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1884
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, t, c*	7 0 0	—	—	24 0 0	0 2 0	June 1883
11820 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	3 18 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1882
8146 Ditto	1 5 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1882
2000 North Levant, t, c, St. Just	13 8 0	—	—	4 16 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1881
4760 Penhall, t, St. Agnes	4 5 0	—	—	3 17 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1881
12000 Phoenix United, t, c, Linkinhorne	6 2 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	17 7 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1883
12000 Roman Gravel, t, Salop*	7 10 0	4 1/2	2 1/2	9 11 0	0 5 0	May 1883
6123 South Condurragh, t, c, Camborne*	7 8 0	7 1/2	3 1/2	11 6 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1884
9000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	1 10 0	—	—	3 4 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1880
6000 Tincroft, t, c, Pool, Illogan t	13 12 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	55 13 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1881
15000 Van, t, c, Llanidloes	4 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	25 13 0	0 2 0	June 1881
15000 West Holway, c, t, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	—	2 1 0	0 1 0	Oct. 1881
6000 West Basset, c, Illogan t	7 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	28 3 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1882
6000 West Killy, t, St. Agnes	0 12 0	13 1/2	12 1/2	2 9 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1884
6000 Wheel Agar, c, Illogan t	19 6 0	17 1/2	16 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Apr. 1884
12000 Wheel Oreb, c, Tavistock	2 0 0	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 3 0	0 2 0	Nov. 1883
1024 Wheel Eliza Consols, t, St. Austell	18 0 0	—	—	59 0 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1883
2500 Wheel Grenville, t, Camborne	15 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 17 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1884
4295 Wheel Killy, t, St. Agnes	5 12 0	—	—	12 18 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1881
2000 Wheel Peavor, t, Redruth	13 13 0	6 1/2	1 1/2	6 13 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1881

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.	Total divs.	Per sh.	Last pd.
35500 Almadenes, c, Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 15 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1884
130000 Almadenes and Tinto Consols, c, c	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	May 1876
40000 Australian, c, South Australia	7 7 0	—	—	1 9 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1883
15000 Birdseye Creek, c, California	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 5 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1884
30000 Bratsberg, c, Norway	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 0	0 2 1/2	Mar. 1884
130000 California, c, Colorado	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1884
30000 Cape Copper, c, c, South Africa	2 0 0	—	—	58 7 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1884
65000 Colorado United, c, Colorado	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 14 0	0 1 0	May 1883
50000 Copiapo, c, Chile (24 shares)	3 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 14 0	0 3 0	Dec. 1883
70000 English & Australian, c, c, Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	3 2 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1884
2000 Eng.-Aus., c, Vict. (20000 c.)	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Apr. 1882
25000 Fortuna, c, Spain	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	8 11 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1884
72000 Frontino & Bolivia, c, New Gran.	2 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1883
400000 La Plata, c, c, Leadville	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 1/2	Mar. 1882
50000 Linares, c, Spain	1 0 0	—	—	19 10 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1884
200000 Marbella Iron Ore, c, Spain	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	June 1882
185164 Mason & Barry, c, Portugal	10 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 15 0	Apr. 1884
100000 Oxford, c, Nova Scotia	0 4 0	—	—	0 1 3/4	0 0 1/4	Mar. 1884
80559 Quebrada, c, Land & Cop. Venezuela	10 0 0	—	—	4 4 0	0 8 0	Mar. 1884
50000 Panulillo, c, Chile	4 0 0	5 1/2	4 1/2	2 0 0	0 2 0	May 1884
25000 Pitagui, c, Brazil (in 6000 £ pd.)	0 10 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1883
14000 Pontbaid, c, France	20 0 0	—	—	30 3 0	0 11 3/4	Dec. 1883
100000 Port Phillip, c, c, c, (22 shares)	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Feb. 1884
50000 Rare Fortuna, c, Argent. Republic	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1882
54000 Richmond Consols, c, Nevada	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	14 15 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1883
24532 Rio Tinto, c, c, Mortgage Bds., Huelva	100 0 0	—	—	5 per cent.	—	Apr. 1884
225000 Ditto, shares	10 0 0	19	19 1/2	4 6 0	0 18 0	May 1884
40000 Santa Barbara, c, Brazil	0 10 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	May 1882
122000 Schwab Gully, c, Kimberley	10 0 0	—	—	5 12 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1884
120000 Scottish-Australian Mining Co., c, c	1 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	0 6 0	Nov. 1883
80000 Ditto, New	0 10 0	—	—	15 per cent.	0 6 0	Nov. 1883
22500 Sierra Buttes, c, California	2 0 0	—	—	6 6 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1884
40525 Ditto, Plumas Eureka	2 0 0	—	—	3 2 0	0 2 0	Apr. 1884
253000 St. John del Rey, c, c, (25 Stock and multiple deatins)	60 70	—	—	5 p.c. for half-year, June 1882	—	—
160000 Tambora, c, c, Wynad	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1882
625000 Tharsis, c, c, Spain (58730 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 11 0	May 1883
20000 Tolima, c, c, Colombia (A shares)	5 0 0	—	—	9 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1884
20000 Ditto (B shares)	5 0 0	—	—	9 7 0	—	—
25000 Victoria, c, c, Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 8 0	Feb. 1881
124221 Victoria Mexican, c, c, Mexico	9 17 0	—	—	2 2 0	0 2 0	May 1884
100000 Victoria Nevada, c, c, Deb. Bds.	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 6 0	June 1884
15000 Western Andes, c, Colombia	5 0 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1883
2100 W. Prussian (55000 pref. sh. £10 pd.)	10 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 8 0	Apr. 1881
54800 Yorke Pen., c, South Aust. Pref.	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	May 1882

§ Have made calls since last dividend was paid.

NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
250000 Aberduna, c, c, Denbigh	1 10 0	—	—
120000 Anderton, c, c, Devonshire	1 2 0	—	—
12000 Asheton, c, c, Carnarvonshire	5 0 0	—	—
10000 Brads, c, c, Isle of Man	1 0 0	—	—
30000 British, c, c, Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—
30000 British Manganese Company	1 0 0	—	—
30000 Buono Consols, c, c, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	—
20000 Bwch United, c, c, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Colliam Consols, c, c, Lamerston	0 2 0	—	—
50000 Carn Camborne, c, c, Camborne	1 0 0	—	—
37500 Carnarvonshire Cons., c, c, Llanrwst	2 0 0	—	—
6400 Cashwell, c, c, Cumberland	2 13 0	—	—
6000 Cathedral, c, c, Gwynnapp	1 7 0	—	—
20000 Central Foxdale, c, c, Isle of Man	1 17 0	—	—
25000 Oad-y-Pedw-Pant-y-Buarth, c, c	1 3 0	—	—
24500 Oak's Kitchen, c, c, Illogan	35 14 0	—	—
50000 Creiglog, c, c, Denbighshire	0 17 0	—	—
38400 Crook Burn, c, c, Cumberland	0 17 0	—	—
46725 D'Eresby Mountain, c, c, Llanrwst	0 10 0	—	—
12000 Derwent, c, c, Durham	4 0 0	—	—
60000 Devon Great Union, c, c, Tavistock	1 17 0	—	—
60000 Devon Great Union, c, c, Tavistock	1 17 0	—	—
50000 Drakewalls, c, c, Calstock	0 15 0	—	—
50000 Duchy Peru, c, c, Cornwall	1 0 0	—	—
12000 East Blue Hills, c, c, St. Agnes	0 5 0	—	—
6000 East Botallack, c, c, St. Just	1 2 0	—	—
6144 East Canard, c, c, Cleer	5 1 0	—	—
4000 East Chilverton, c, c, Perranarabola	10 17 3	—	—
30000 E. Craven Moor, c, c, Pateley Bridge	1 0 0	—	—
15000 East Devon Cons., c, c, Buckfastleigh	2 0 0	—	—
20000 East Long Rake, c, c, Wales	1 0 0	—	—
18000 East Van, c, c, Llanidloes	1 0 0	—	—
2048 East Wheel Lovell, c, c, Helston	18 18 0	—	—
20000 East Wheel Lovell, c, c, Helston	18 18 0	—	—
25000 Ecton, c, c, Wotton	1 0 0	—	—
12500 Frongoch, c, c, Cardigan (11000 sh. iss.)	2 0 0	—	—
12000 Gawton, c, c, Tavistock	2 5 0	—	—
40000 Gabbett, c, c, [30000 sh. £1 pd., 10000 15s. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Gobbett, c, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
30000 Goginan, c, c, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Godever, c, c, St. Cleer	1 0 0	—	—
8500 Gorsead and Merilyn Cons., c, c, Flint	2 10 0	—	—
6000 Great West Chilverton, c, c, St. Agnes	0 6 0	—	—
50000 Great W. Shepherds, c, c, Cornwall	0 5 0	—	—
20000 Grogwinion, c, c, Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—
10000 Gwyn-y-Mynydd, c, c, Flint (pref.)	1 0 0	—	—
70000 Gwydyr Amal, c, c, Carnarvon	1 0 0	—	—
8400 Hardshins, c, c, Westmore (10s. sh.)	0 2 0	—	—
12000 Herodfoot, c, c, near Liskeard	1 0 0	—	—
18000 Hington Down, c, c, Calstock	0 13 0	—	—
35000 Holway Consols, c, c, Flintshire	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Kit Hill Gt. Cons., c, c, arr-m, (2s. sh.)	1 2 0	—	—
18000 Lady Ann, c, c, Llanarmon	1 0 0	—	—
15000 Llandegla, c, c, Wales	1 0 0	—	—
6120 Lovell, c, c, Wendron	0 16 0	—	—
9000 Marke Valley, c, c, Linkinhorne	7 12 0	—	—
6000 Medlyn Moor, c, c, Wendron	3 15 0	—	—
8000 Mona, c, c, Angles	5 0 0	—	—
20000 Mona Consols, c, c, Angles	1 0 0	—	—
15000 Montwen, c, c, Devon	2 0 0	—	—
20000 Mostyn Consols, c, c, Flint	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Morfa Du, c, c, Angles	1 0 0	—	—
80000 Mounts Bay, c, c, Breage	1 0 0	—	—
6144 Mount Carbis, c, c, Redruth	1 15 0	—	—
12000 New Canard, c, c, St. Cleer	0 5 0	—	—
2400 New Oak's Kitchen, c, c, Illogan	10 5 0	—	—
8000 New Dolcoath, c, c, Camborne	3 0 0	—	—
5000 New Holmbush, c, c, c, Callington	3 0 0	—	—
6000 New Killy, c, c, St. Agnes	1 2 0	—	—
25000 New Lanford, c, c, Callington	1 5 0	—	—
15000 New Redmoor, c, c, Callington	1 5 0	—	—
17500 New Terras, c, c, St. Austell	2 0 0	—	—
3500 New Tincroft, c, c, Lelant	6 0 0	—	—
12000 New Trumpett, c, c, Wendron	1 0 0	—	—
30000 New Van Cons., c, c, Glyn, c	7 0 0	—	—
12000 New West Canard, c, c, Liskeard	0 7 0	—	—
12000 North Blue Hills, c, c, St. Agnes	0 13 0	—	—
5228 North Busy, c, c, Scorrier	1 13 0	—	—
10000 N. D'Eresby Mount, c, c, Carnarv.	1 0 0	—	—
50000 North Goginan, c, c, Cardiganshire	1 0 0	—	—
8400 North Green Hurth, c, c, (3400 L. pd.)	0 2 0	—	—
25000 North Grogwinion, c, c, Cardigan	1 0 0	—	—
12000 North Herodfoot, c, c, Liskeard	0 13 0	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued.

Shares.	Divid.	Last wk.	Clos. pr.
50000 North Molton, * c, m, s., Devon.....	1 0 0	—	—
8000 North Penruthral, t, c, Gwynnapp.....	3 9 0	—	—
2936 North Trekerby, c, St. Agnes.....	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Northern, * t, Durham.....	8 17 10	—	—
40000 Okel Tor, * t, c, c, Calstock.....	1 0 0	—	—
80000 Old Shepherds s-i, Cornwall.....	1 0 0	15 1/2	11 1/2
69800 Owen Vean & Tregur, * t, c, Marazion.....	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
45000 Parys Corporation, * c, Anglesea.....	1 0 0	—	—
7500 Pateley Bridge, t, Yorkshire.....	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth.....	4 10 0	—	—
8000 Pennant, t, Aer, North Wales*.....	5 0 0	—	—
30000 Penegarg, t, Carmarthenshire.....	1 0 0	—	—
13000 Pen-y-Osred, t, Flintshire.....	1 0 0	—	—
18000 Perran Consols, * s-i, Cornwall.....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Perran Wheel Alfred, s.....	0 2 0	—	—
10000 Polbroto, t, St. Agnes.....	0 2 0	—	—
6000 Polbroto, c, Cornwall.....	0 2 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
4516 Polrose, t, Cornwall.....	0 18 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000 Port Nigel Syn, * s-i, Carnar, (4000 s-i).....	0 15 0	—	—
13000 Pr. Patrick, * s-i, (als. 12000 pf. 10 p.c).....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Prince of Wales, c, s, Calstock.....	1 0 0	—	—
34000 Russell United, * c, Tavistock.....	0 15 0	—	—
30000 Silver Hill, * c, Callington.....	1 0 0	—	—
50000 Sinclair, * t, M, Whitford.....	1 0 0	—	—
50000 Sortridge, * c, Horrabridge.....	1 0 0	—	—
40000 South Caradon, * c, St. Cleer?.....	0 15 0	—	—
6000 South Carbia, t, c, Redruth.....	0 10 0	—	—
40000 So. Devon Unit, * c, Buckfastleigh.....	1 0 0	—	—
5000 South Doath, t, c, Togan.....	0 19 0	—	—
6000 South Killy, c, St. Agnes.....	0 10 0	—	—
6000 South Penruthral, t, c, Gwynnapp.....	1 0 0	—	—
30000 So. Phoenix Caradon, * t, c, Linkinhn.....	1 0 0	—	—
6000 South Tolcarne, t, c, Camborne.....	5 11 0	—	—
2043 South Wheel Crofty, c, Illogan.....	7 4 0	—	—
6000 South Wheel Frances, t, Illogan?.....	9 19 4	10 1/2	—
30000 Standard, * t, L, Llanrwst.....	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
40000 Tamar, s-i, Borealan?.....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Trebartha Lemanne, t, Northill.....	0 8 3	—	—
6000 Tregombo, t, c, Cornwall.....	4 0 0	—	—
50000 Tregontres and Old Polgooth Con.....	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Trevasen, * t, c, Gwynnapp.....	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Trevarren United, * c, Cornwall.....	1 0 0	—	—
10000 Vaughan, * t, Cardiganshire.....	0 8 0	—	—
10000 Vealvan, * t, Cardiganshire.....	10 0 0	—	—
50000 Weardale, * t, Northumb. (4000 s-i, share).....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 West Assheton, t, Carnarvon.....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 West Caradon, c, St. Cleer.....	0 9 3	—	—
30000 West Cornwall, * t, Cornwall.....	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
30000 W. Craven Moor, t, Pateley Bridge*.....	10 0 0	—	—
12000 West Crebor, c, Tavistock.....	0 11 0	—	—
10240 West Devon Consols, c, Calstock.....	1 2 0	—	—
10000 West Godolphin, c, Redruth.....	1 3 0	—	—
12000 West Gonnaden, s, St. Cleer.....	1 0 0	—	—
20000 West Lisburne, * t, Cardigan.....	0 1 0	—	—
3000 West Mary Ann, t, Menheniot.....	1 18 0	—	—
30000 Westminster Consols, * t, Flintshire?.....	1 0 0	—	—
30000 W. Pateley Bridge, t, Yorkshire.....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 West Phoenix, t, Linkinhorne.....	1 5 0	—	—
6000 West Polbreen, t, c, St. Agnes.....	0 11 0	—	—
5190 West Poldice, s, St. Day?.....	7 10 0	—	—
2048 West Wheel Frances, c, Illogan?.....	39 18 3	15 1/2	13 1/2
2000 West Wheel Penvor, t, Redruth.....	4 10 0	—	—
2400 West Wheel Seton, c, Camborne.....	19 0 0	—	—
6144 West Basset, c, Illogan?.....	5 0 0	—	—
4000 Wheel Benny, t, c, Latchley.....	5 0 0	—	—
3000 Wheel Boys, t, Redruth.....	1 3 0	—	—
50000 Wheel Castle, * c, t, St. Just.....	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2
12000 Wheel Coates, t, St. Agnes.....	0 10 0	—	—
2385 W. Comf., & No. Tres, c, c, Gwynnapp.....	2 2 0	—	—
50000 Wheel Elizabeth, * t, Cornwall.....	1 0 0	—	—
12000 Wheel Llan, t, c, Kew.....	3 3 0	—	—
20000 Wheel Jewell, c, St. Hilary.....	1 0 0	—	—
25000 Wh. Honey and Trelawny, t.....	2 2 0	—	—
12000 Wheel Lusky, t, Callington.....	0 3 0	—	—
2000 Wheel Owies, t, St. Just.....	7 3 0	—	—
30000 Wh. Silver & Lanteglos, * s-i, Camelfd.....	1 0 0	—	—
8000 Wheel Sisters, t, Lelant.....	4 2 0	—	—
4098 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth.....	19 19 0	—	—
21888 Wye Valley, t, Montgomery.....	1 0 0	—	—
60000 Yealand Croft, * t, Devonshire.....	0 12 0	—	—
4000 Yelwith, * t, Cardigan.....	1 0 0	—	—

s, blende; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; st, slate
s-i, silver-lead; t, tin; s-z, zinc; i, iron; a, arsenic; d, diamond.
Limited Liability Companies, quoted on the Stock Exchange.